FOIPA ACCOUNTING COVER SHEET

Main Bureau File 9-39854 Section _____

Actual pages 7 Released 7 Withheld 0

Withheld pages (0) are:

Number of Pages:	Exemptions cited:

Referrals to other Government agencies:

Other:

Requester _____ Subject: GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL VICTIM

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FBI, New York (Shew) May [illegible], 1962

To: Unsub;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL -
VICTIM;
EXTORTION

John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC 61
EX-105

FBI File No. 9-39854 - 1
Lab. No. D-306250 BE

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Airtel 5/18/62

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

9- 39854 1

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

1 - New York (157-13) Enclosure (Lab report)

1 - Buffalo ([illegible])

MAILED 9

JUN 6 1962

REPORT
of the

FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 31, 196[illegible]

GEORGE [illegible]
VICTIM
EXTORTION

5/21/62

Qc1 Photocopies of envelope addressed to "POLICE COMISSONER NEW YORK CITY" and piece of paper bearing message "IF ROCKWELL COMES TO THIS CITY HE WILL NEVER LEAVE ALIVE."

Result of examination:

The hand printing on Qc1 was searched in the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File. No identification was effected. A photographic copy of this hand printing is being added to this file for future reference.

Qc1 is retained.

Qc1 Photocopies of envelope addressed to POLICE [redacted] COMISS[redacted]
NEW YORK CITY and [redacted] piece of paper bearing message
IF ROCKWELL COMES TO THIS CITY HE WILL NEVER LEAVE ALIVE.

395250

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL - VICTIM
EXTORTION

Attached are 2 Photostats of envelope and letter received through the mails at the Police Commissioner's Office of NYCPD.

Additional copy being forwarded for possible inclusion in Bufile on ROCKWELL entitled "AMERICAN NAZI PARTY - RACIAL MATTERS", Bufile 105-70734.
105-70374 - [illegible]

The Laboratory is requested to search the enclosed through the appropriate section of the anonymous letter file for any identified information contained therein.

Inasmuch as the NYCPD is already conducting an investigation in this matter, no further action contemplated by the NYO and no report being submitted in this matter.

5 - Bureau (Encl. [illegible])
(1 - FBI LABORATORY)
(1 - 105-70734)
1 - New York (157-[illegible]) ([illegible])
1 - New York ([illegible]-NEW)

JFP:[illegible]
(c)

MCT-4[illegible]
REC-57

10 [illegible] 19

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

V-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
5/21/62 cmh

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE

Unsub;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL - VICTIM
EXTORTION

D-398250 BE

File #
Lab. #

Re:

b7c

New York (9-New) airtel 5/18/62

Examination requested by: Document

5/21/62

Date of reference communication:

Date received: [redacted]

7-10

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

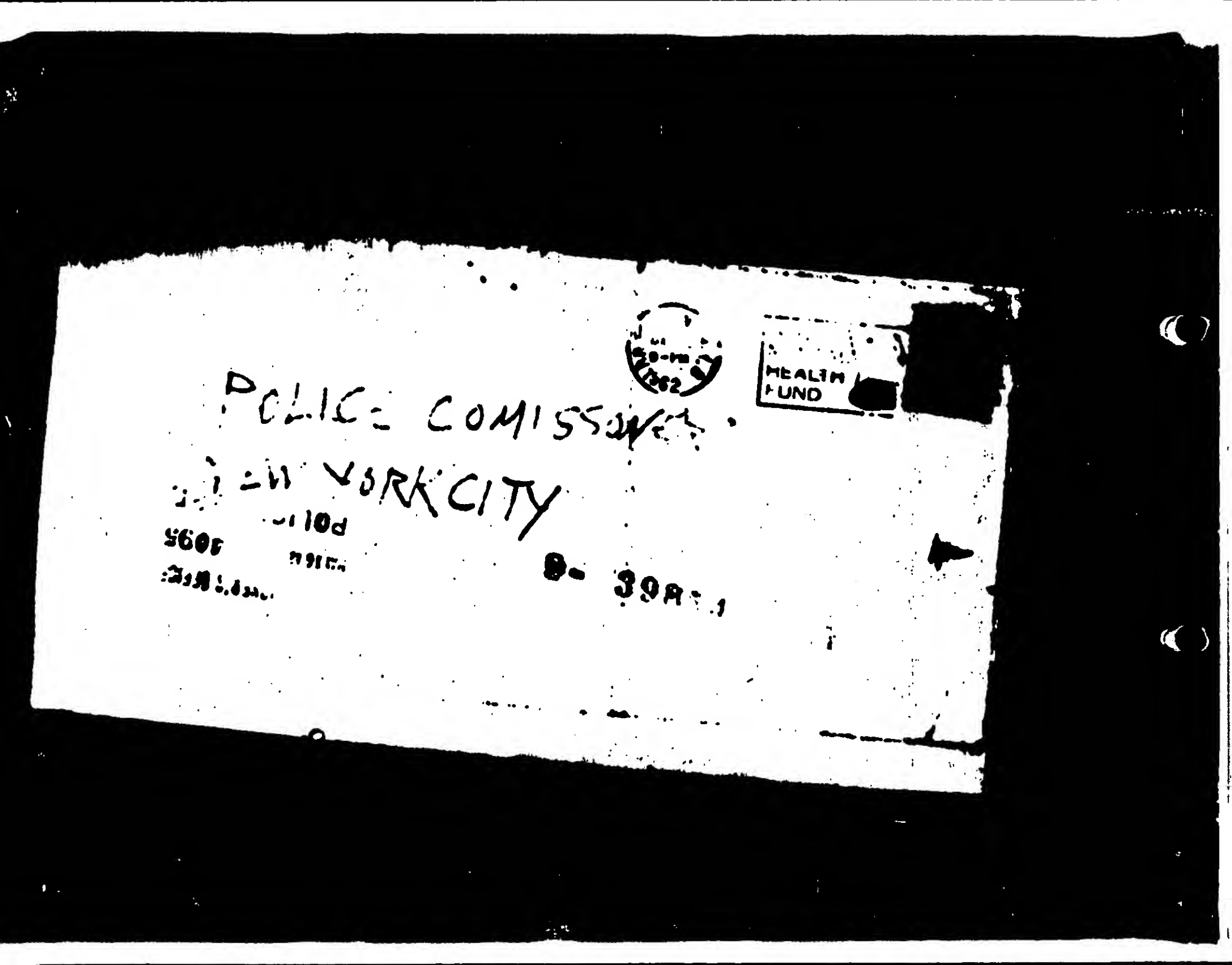
Examination by:

MAY 1962

Specimens submitted for examination

Qs1 Photocopies of envelope addressed to "POLICE [redacted] COMISSONER NEW YORK CITY" and matx piece of paper bearing message "IF ROCKWELL COMES TO THIS CITY HE WILL NEVER LEAVE ALIVE."

9- 39854 1


HEALTH
FUND

IF ROCKWELL COMES
TO THIS CITY HE
WILL NEVER LEAVE
ALIVE.

FOIPA ACCOUNTING COVER SHEET

Main Bureau File 44-22778 Section _____

Actual pages 32 Released 30 Withheld 2

Withheld pages (2) are:

Number of Pages:	Exemptions cited:
2	(b)(7)(C)

Referrals to other Government agencies:

Other:

Requester [redacted] GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL VICTIM

A-Y Atty
Carl Yoder
advised at 10:20 AM
7-23-63
CWP

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 23 1963
TELETYPE

JUL 10 1963 2 V

JUL 23 PM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 7-23-63 7-10 PM EDST GPL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, RICHMOND /44- NEW/ 3 P

First name unknown Virginia
FNU LEE, MAYOR, EMPORIA, VA., H. G. WEAVER, CHIEF OF
Virginia Unknown Subject
POLICE, EMPORIA, VA., UNSUB, TOWN OR CITY MANAGER, EMPORIA,
Virginia First Name Unknown Virginia
VA., FNU TOWNSEND, COMMONWEALTHS ATTORNEY, EMPORIA, VA., DON
GRIMES. GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL ~~DASH~~ VICTIM. CIVIL RIGHTS.

VICTIM ROCKWELL, COMMANDER, AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, ARLINGTON,
Virginia Resident Agency
VA., TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED ALEXANDRIA ~~BA~~, JULY TWENTY THREE
INSTANT, STATING HE DESIRED TO FURNISH A CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT.
IN SIGNED STATEMENT HE ADVISED THAT ABOVE LISTED OFFICALS
OF EMPORIA, Virginia ~~VA.~~ CITY GOVERMENT UNDER COLOR OF LAW CONSPIRED
TO AND DEPRIVED HIM OF THE RIGHT TO SPEAK LAWFULLY AND PEACEABLY
IN THAT CITY ON JULY NINETEEN LAST. HE STATED HE WROTE A
LETTER TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF EMPORIA ON JULY NINE LAST
REQUESTING PROPER PROCEDURES FOR SPEAKING IN THAT CITY. NO
ANSWER RECEIVED. ON JULY EIGHTEEN LAST KARL ALLEN, A MEMBER
OF THE PARTY, CALLED ON COP AND ALSO SPOKE WITH MAYOR LEE.

REC-10 MCT 5 0 / 44-03 22-78

Chief of Police

62 JUL 31 1963

END PAGE ONE

EX-140

22 JUL 25 1963

HE INQUIRED AS TO PROPER PROCEDURES FOR FULFILLING ROCKWELL- S ENGAGEMENT. HE WAS TOLD THAT NO PUBLIC PROPERTY WAS AVAILABLE FOR SPEECH BUT WOULD HAVE NO OBJECTIONS IF SPEECH WERE MADE ON RENTED PRIVATE PROPERTY. ALLEN WAS TOLD BY THESE OFFICALS THAT THEY DID NOT DESIRE THE SPEECH TO BE MADE, AND THAT THEY WOULD USE ALL MEANS TO STOP IT. ON JULY NINETEEN LAST AFTER ROCKWELL CHECKED INTO MOTEL IN EMPORIA, HE WAS VISITED BY MAYOR, ~~COP~~ Chief of Police, STATE POLICE, AND OTHER OFFICALS OF EMPORIA. THE MAYOR AND ~~COP~~ Chief of Police DID MOST OF TALKING AND SAID THEY WOULD NOT LIKE ROCKWELL TO SPEAK. ROCKWELL STATED THAT HE COULD NOT AGREE TO THIS, FEELING THAT IT WOULD APPEAR HE HAD BEEN RUN OUT OF TOWN. ROCKWELL INDICATED THAT HE DESIRED TO COOPERATE AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE AND OFFERED TO SPEAK IN POLICE STATION OR GARBAGE DUMP. OFFICALS LEFT MOTEL AND ABOUT ONE HOUR LATER HE WAS CALLED BY ONE DON GRIMES WHO STATED IT HAD BEEN DECIDED HE COULD NOT SPEAK AND IF HE TRIED HE WOULD BE STOPPED. AT SIX THIRTY P. M. THAT DATE, ACCOMPANIED BY ROY JAMES, DON WILEY, KARL ALLEN, AND CHRISTOPHER BAILEY, WHOM HE IDENTIFIED AS

RH 44- NEW

PAGE THREE

~~ANP~~ American Nazi Party MEMBERS, WHILE IN DOWNTOWN AREA OF EMPORIA, THEY WERE APPROACHED BY ~~COP~~ Chief of Police AND OTHER OFFICALS. THE CHIEF ASKED ROCKWELL, ~~QUOTE~~ ARE YOU STILL GOING TO SPEAK" ~~END QUOTE~~. ROCKWELL REPLIED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE. ROCKWELL, WILEY, AND JAMES WERE ARRESTED. THEY WERE CHARGED WITH UNLAWFULLY AND FELONIOUSLY INCITING THE WHITE POPULATION OF VIRGINIA TO ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND WAR AGAINST THE NEGRO POPULATION. NO BRUTALITY OR DISCOURTESY ALLEGED AGAINST ~~PD~~ Police Department. ROCKWELL FEELS ACTIONS OF SUBJECTS WERE A CONSPIRACY TO DENY HIM HIS RIGHTS , TO IMPRISON, HARASS, INTIMIDATE, AND PROSECUTE HIM UNLAWFULLY AND TO PREVENT HIS SPEECH BY ANY MEANS. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED AND CLOSING REPORT BEING SUBMITTED.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 7-19 PM OK FBI WA NH

TU AND DISCO

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/29/63

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (44-359) -C-

SUBJECT: (FNU) LEE, Mayor, Emporia, Virginia; ET AL
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

(OO: RICHMOND)

67C

Rerep SA [redacted] dated 7/29/63 at Richmond.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of LHM characterizing the American Nazi Party.

The Bureau may wish to utilize these items for their dissemination purposes.

Copy of this characterization forwarded as enclosure by letter to the U. S. Attorney at Richmond, Va.

3-Bureau (Encls. 3)
(1 - 105-70374)
(2 - 44-)
2-Richmond
(1 - 44-359)
(1 - 157-93)

TJL/mbd
(5)

REC 7

44-22118-2

8 AUG 31 1963

62 AUG 13 1963

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
ALSO KNOWN AS WORLD UNION OF FREE
ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS,
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

Rockwell, on March 26, 1959, furnished to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a copy of the program of the WUFENS, stating that he expected to become the President of the United States through the organization's platform. The main tenets of WUFENS, as reflected in the program, call for the migration of Negroes to Africa and the trial and execution of all Jews guilty of Communist and Zionist treason.

[redacted] advised on August 15, 1962, that the main activity of the organization in furtherance of these objectives, has consisted of picketings with anti-Jewish and anti-Negro placards; talks by Rockwell attacking Jews as traitors to the United States; attempts by Rockwell to form Nazi groups in various cities in the United States; and attempts to form a group of international sympathizers. Rockwell prints large amounts of Nazi literature at American Nazi Party Headquarters, 928 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia.

On June 29, 1962, the State of Virginia revoked the Charter of the American Nazi Party.

On September 20, 1962, the State Corporation Commission of Virginia issued a Charter for a "George Lincoln

"Rockwell Party". The second source mentioned above advised on September 24, 1962 that Rockwell will continue to carry on his activities, using the name American Nazi Party and he obtained the Charter for the George Lincoln Rockwell Party merely to be able to do business as a corporation.

7/24/63.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Civil Rights Division has been telephonically advised and the information is being furnished to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall in writing.

FD (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
RICHMOND	RICHMOND	7/29/63	7/23/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
(FNU) LEE, Mayor, Emporia, Virginia; H. G. WEAVER, Chief of Police, Emporia, Virginia; UNSUB, Town or City Manager, Emporia, Virginia; (FNU) TOWNSEND, Commonwealth Attorney, Emporia, Virginia; DON GRIMES; GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL - VICTIM	[redacted]	mbd

CHARACTER OF CASE

CIVIL RIGHTS

67C

REFERENCE: Richmond teletype to the Bureau 7/23/63.

- C -

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU (10)

Two copies of a pamphlet entitled "White Man... Unite and Fight";

Four copies of a letter dated July 9, 1963, two of which contain speaking schedule of victim ROCKWELL for July and August, 1963 in the State of Virginia;

Two copies of a letter dated July 19, 1963;

Two copies of an arrest [redacted]

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

67C

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

3-Bureau (Encls. 10) ENCLOSURE
(1 - 105-70374)
1-USA, Richmond, Va. (Encls. 5)
2-Richmond
(1 - 44-359)
(1 - 157-93)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

44-22778-3

REC-54

8-9

8 JUL 31 1963

JUL 31 5 27 PM '63

EBI

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Ice CRD		
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.	8-7-63	3	
HOW FWD.	2 AUG 41 1963		
BY			

NOTATIONS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

RH 44-359

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

A characterization of the American Nazi Party is being furnished the Bureau and U. S. Attorney by separate communication in view of this being a criminal matter. A reliability memorandum pertaining to the informants utilized in the characterization is being furnished the U. S. Attorney.

FBI 204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: USA, Richmond, Virginia (Enclosures 5)

Report of: [redacted] Office: Richmond, Virginia
Date: 7/29/63 67C
Field Office File No.: 44-359 Bureau File No.:

Title: (First Name Unknown) LEE, Mayor, Emporia, Virginia; H. G. WEAVER, Chief of Police, Emporia, Virginia; Unknown Subject, Town or City Manager, Emporia, Virginia; (First Name Unknown) TOWNSEND, Commonwealth Attorney, Emporia, Virginia; DON GRIMES; GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL - VICTIM

Character: CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis: GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, Commander, American Nazi Party (ANP), Arlington, Virginia, telephonically contacted the Alexandria Resident Agency 7/23/63, stating he desired to furnish a civil rights complaint. In signed statement, he advised that above listed officials of Emporia, Va., City Government, under the color of law, conspired to and deprived him of the right to speak lawfully and peacefully in that city on July 19, 1963. He stated he wrote a letter to the Chief of Police of Emporia on 7/9/63, requesting proper procedures for speaking in that city. No answer received and on 7/18/63, KARL ALLEN, a member of the ANP, called on the Chief of Police and also spoke with Mayor LEE of Emporia. He inquired as to proper procedures for fulfilling ROCKWELL's speaking engagement. He was told that no public property was available for a speech, but no objection would be raised if the speech was made on rented private property. ALLEN was told by these officials that they did not desire the speech to take place, and that they would use all means to stop it. On 7/19/63, after ROCKWELL checked into a motel in Emporia, he was visited by the Mayor, the Chief of Police, the State Police, and other officials of Emporia. The Mayor and the Chief of Police did most of the talking and said that they would not like for ROCKWELL to speak. ROCKWELL stated he could not agree to this, feeling that it would appear he had been run out of town. ROCKWELL indicated that he desired to cooperate as fully as possible, and offered to speak in the police station or the garbage dump. The officials left the motel and about one hour

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RH 44-359

American Nazi Party

later, he was called on by one DON GRIMES, who stated it had been decided he could not speak, and if he tried, he would be stopped. At 6:30 P.M., on 7/19/63, accompanied by ROY JAMES, DON WILEY, KARL ALLEN and CHRISTOPHER BAILEY, whom he identified as ANP members, while in the downtown area of Emporia, they were approached by the Chief and other officers. The Chief asked ROCKWELL "Are you still going to speak". ROCKWELL replied in the affirmative and at that time he, WILEY and JAMES were arrested. They were charged with unlawfully and feloniously inciting the white population of Virginia to acts of violence and war against the Negro population. No brutality or discourtesy alleged against the Emporia PD. ROCKWELL feels the actions of the subjects were a conspiracy to deny him his rights, to imprison, harrass, intimidate, and prosecute him unlawfully and to prevent his speech by any means. FBI record of ROCKWELL set forth.

- C -

ENCLOSURES: TO THE U. S. ATTORNEY, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

One copy of pamphlet entitled "White Man...Unite and Fight"; two copies of letter of July 9, 1963, one containing a speaking schedule of ROCKWELL for July and August, 1963; one copy of letter of July 19, 1963; [redacted]

b7c

DETAILS:

The following investigation was predicated upon a telephone call to the Alexandria Resident Agency of the FBI on July 23, 1963, by GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, who stated he desired to furnish a civil rights complaint.

INTERVIEW WITH GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

Date 7/29/63

1

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, Commander, American Nazi Party (ANP), Arlington, Virginia, furnished the following signed statement:

"6150 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, Va.
July 23, 1963

"I, George Lincoln Rockwell, make this free and voluntary statement to [redacted] and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises were made to me to furnish this statement and I realize that it may be used in a court of law against me. I also realize that I don't have to make this statement and that I have a right to have an attorney present.

"Karl R. Allen is present to help me in recalling details of the circumstance which gave rise to the complaint that my civil rights were violated in Emporia, Va.

"I am making a complaint as an American citizen and as a citizen of Virginia. My complaint is that officials of the town of Emporia, Va., the county of Greenville, Va., have, under the Color of local law, conspired to and have deprived us of the right to speak lawfully, and peaceably to my fellow Virginians from some public property, under proper police regulations in the town of Emporia, and that they have further falsely and maliciously charged us with a serious felony, and without probable cause put me in jail and in jeopardy of from 5 to 10 years imprisonment, caused us to expend relatively large sums of money to regain our temporary freedom.

"I first wrote a letter to the Chief of Police of Emporia, Va., on July 9, 1963, a copy of which I am furnishing to the FBI, requesting the proper local procedures for speaking in Emporia and assuring him that we had no desire to 'agitate' or do anything other than speak to the

b7c

On 7/23/63 at Arlington, Virginia File # Richmond 44-359

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] / mbd Date dictated 7/26/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

"citizens of Emporia, and telling him that my representative, Karl R. Allen, would call upon him prior to the proposed speech to see that we complied with all local laws and procedures.

"I received no answer to this letter.

"This letter included as an enclosure a copy of our advance literature regularly distributed in each town prior to our speech to urge citizens to hear such speech. On Thursday, July 18, 1963, Mr. Allen called on Chief Weaver of Emporia and spoke to Mayor Lee, the City Manager, and the Police Chief.

"Mr. Allen informs me that as usual, in his conferences in the town or city where he have spoken, he asked them major questions:

1. Where is a suitable public location for a speech

2. What were the local regulations concerning distribution of handbills

3. Any other regulations effecting such an appearance

"I am informed by Mr. Allen that the Mayor who did most of the talking stated that there were no public locations available for such a speech. In addition the Mayor stated specifically that none of the public property in the town would be made available.

"Mr. Allen informs me that this was because these officials wanted to avoid having to make public property available to the Negroes or race-mixing speakers.

"Mr. Allen informs me that they further said they would have no objections to the speech if we rented some private property for the speech, but Mr. Allen informed them we had no funds for such rental and we were forced, therefore, to insist on our rights under the U. S. Constitution and the Constitution of Virginia to insist on our

"right to speak somewhere on public property in Emporia.

"Mr. Allen informs me that these officials were extremely firm in denying us the right to speak on public property in Emporia, and they said that if we tried to speak they would use all means available to stop us.

"Mr. Allen further informs me that they asked him if we would distribute in Emporia the handbill mailed to them with my letter of July 9, 1963 to the Chief of Police, exhibiting this handbill. Mr. Allen informs me that he told them we would. Mr. Allen asked if there were any regulations prohibiting or regulating the distribution of this handbill and they replied there were no such prohibitions or regulations.

"On July 19, 1963, after I had checked into the Belco Motel in Emporia the desk called me and said the Mayor, the Chief of Police, the State Police and other officials were there to see me, adding quietly and aside 'they sure are giving you the run around'. I told the desk to send the officials to my room. They arrived, introduced themselves and were invited in. The Mayor and Police Chief did most of the talking. They stated that the 'niggers' constituted 65% of the population there and that they had a serious problem, and that they would like for me not to try to talk. I told them that, although I thoroughly understood their problem, and sympathized with them, I could not agree to be run out of town without speaking because it would set a precedent and be blown up in the newspapers in such a manner as to encourage other cities and towns to run me out without speaking in order to avoid 'trouble'. They became more and more adamant and insisted that I would be 'stopped' if I made any attempt to speak. Thoroughly sympathizing with their situation I made an alternative offer to accept a 'token' speaking place so that I could truthfully say I had spoken in Emporia and the newspapers could not report I had been run out of town without speaking. I went as far in the effort to cooperate as to offer to speak in

"the basement of the police station which would insure either no audience or extremely few - or even the garbage dump.

"This seemed to 'reach' them and they asked me if I would be available at the motel all day. I said I would and they said they would call me. They left.

"About 1 hour later, Don Grimes, one of the officials, called me and said it had been decided that I would not be allowed to speak and if I tried to I would be 'stopped' by any available means.

"I asked him if there was any point in offering further suggestions for compromise. He curtly told me 'no'.

"I thereupon went to the office of the motel obtained use of a typewriter and wrote a letter to the Chief of Police and Mayor of Emporia. A copy of this letter I am furnishing the FBI, setting forth the facts of the situation because I expected to be forced to file in the courts to maintain my right to speak in Emporia. I took a taxi from the motel and delivered the original copy of this letter by hand to Chief Weaver at his office at approximately 3:30 pm.

"At 6:10 pm, I drove down to a parking lot adjacent to the municipal building and got out of the car. I was accompanied by Roy James and Don Wiley, members of the American Nazi Party. We were joined by Karl Allen and Christopher Bailey, who are also members of the Party, who drove up in Bailey's car. We stood around the cars waiting for 6:30 pm, the scheduled and announced time of the speech. We were all wearing street clothes and conducting ourselves in an orderly and proper manner - just waiting for 6:30 pm.

"A few minutes before 6:30, as a small crowd had gathered and I was preparing to get my notes and documents together for the speech, Chief of Police Weaver, 4 or 5 local police officers and some state police officers and some deputy sheriffs came briskly out of Police Headquarters. They marched up to me. Chief Weaver confronted me and said 'Are you still going to try and make that speech?'

"I replied 'Yes, sir, I intend to make an attempt so that you will have enough to stop me for legal purposes.'

"Chief Weaver thereupon pulled a warrant or warrants out of his pocket and said, 'I already have enough to stop you.'

"He thereupon served a warrant upon me charging me with unlawfully and feloniously inciting the white population of Virginia to acts of violence and war against the colored population.

"He pointed out two other men with me, Chaplain Ronald Wiley and Roy James, although he did not call them by name, simply pointed them out and took them into custody.

"We were taken to Chief Weaver's office and I was asked for the names of the other two. These men identified themselves. We were then placed in jail cells. No brutality or discourtesy was used in the arrest. We offered no resistance and fully cooperated with the officers as we usually do.

"Our bond was set at $1500 each. The next day, July 20, 1963, Karl Allen managed to bring a professional bondsman from Suffolk, Va., because there was none in Emporia. When the bondsman used the usual procedures in bailing me out, all cash was demanded, in spite of the fact that he had an certified up to date financial statement and real estate deeds a good deal more than sufficient to cover the bond. The bondsman was Hubert Young of Suffolk, Va. The bondsman was forced to call various officials in Emporia to accomplish his task and finally managed to contact a judge who agreed to accept his standing as a professional bondsman and permit him to bail me out. The process took almost two hours.

"Since the start of my speaking tour of July 4, 1963 I have committed no violence and none was offered to me but I was placed under a peace bond. I had spoken in 14

"cities previously with no disorder and no arrests or threats. On July 22, 1963 a hearing was held to see if we were to be bound over to the grand jury in Greenville County Court. After a very prejudiced , emotional, and unprofessional statement by the judge, we were ordered held for the grand jury on 10/1/63. In my opinion based on the facts available to me when the officials of Emporia discovered that I could not be and would not be dissuaded out of at least attempting to exercise my right to make a lawful, peaceful speech on some public property and in accordance with all reasonable police regulations, they maliciously and without lawful cause they carried out their threats to 'stop' the speech by all available means. I believe they have used the color of local law to attempt to intimidate and harrass us, to falsely and maliciously prosecute us and to deprive us of our fundamental right under the Constitutions of U. S. and Virginia to speak to our fellow citizens. To the best of my knowledge, the officials responsible for this conspiracy to deny us our rights and to imprison and harrass us are Mayor Lee, Chief of Police Weaver, the Town or City Manager of Emporia, the Commonwealth Attorney, Mr. Townsend, and a certain Don Grimes, official capacity unknown.

"Copies of the letter referred to herein are to be considered part of this statement. This statement consisting of this page and 13 others I have read. It was not necessary for it to be read to me. I have initialed each page and corrections. I desire to have a copy of the statement furnished to me for my records, and the Agents of the F.B.I. have agreed to do this. It is true & correct.

"/s/ Rockwell
July 23, 1963

"Witnesses:

/s/ [redacted] Special Agent, FBI, Alexandria, Va.,
7/23/63

/s/ [redacted] S.A., F.B.I., Alexandria, Va.,
7/23/63

b7C

RH 44-359
7

" 9 July, 1963

"Enclosed is a schedule of a speaking tour of Virginia I am making in an effort to do everything legal to stop the Communist-Negro Revolution now going on in our Country, I have already spoken in Richmond to an enthusiastic crowd of almost seven hundred, and we have pledges of about a thousand to counterdemonstrate against the niggers when they stage their 'march' on our Nation's Capitol August 28th.

"My Deputy, Karl Allen, will call on you prior to the speech in your area to make sure we cause you as little difficulty as possible and obey all laws and reasonable requests by your Department. There was absolutely no disorder when we spoke in Richmond, and I do not believe there will be any disorder at any of the other speeches. Certainly we will cause none.

"Also enclosed is a copy of our advance literature which explains what we are trying to do, and will perhaps help to dispel some of the lies that we are 'subversive' or some kind of villains. We are almost all veterans who are simply sick and tired of Communism and race-mixing, -and the gang of Jews who are trying to force these filthy things down America's throat.

"Please let me reassure you that we wish only to SPEAK to our fellow Virginians, not to cause any trouble. There will be no uniforms or insignia of any kind, and we will obey the letter of the law, plus all reasonable requests of your Department.

"Respectfully,

"Lincoln Rockwell, Commander,
American Nazi Party."

RH 44-359
8

"The Mayor,
The Chief of Police,
Emporia,
Virginia

" 19 July, 1963

"Gentlemen:

"In a visit to my motel room a few minutes ago, you informed me that if I attempt to speak on behalf of White Christian America against a black, communist Revolution now taking place in our Nation, I will be 'stopped', and that I am forbidden to speak on ANY public property whatsoever.

"As I told you, I thoroughly understand your situation, and sympathize with your problems. I offerred to accept ANY alternative place to speak, down to and including the garbage dump, so long as I was granted the simple right to speak to my fellow Virginians.

"Your Mr. Grimes informed me by phone that no such alternative would be possible, and that I could not speak on ANY public property in Emporia. I asked if there were any ordinance or law forbidding me the right to speak and was told there was none, but that I would be denied the right to speak in spite of the fact that such as speech is entirely lawful and city officials have no legal right to prevent a peaceful, orderly speech.

"This letter is to insure that these matters are all in written form for legal action. I will NOT break any law, but I will also not be illegally banned from doing that which it is my plain right to do.

"It is my intention to appear for the speech at 6:30 PM. If I am prevented, by force, from speaking, I

"will have no choice but to file for a writ of Mandamus compelling officials to grant me the right to speak, and to file civil suits against those who illegally deprive me of that right without legal authority therefore.

"Very truly yours,

Lincoln Rockwell."

Mr. ROCKWELL made available the following items which he stated he made available to the Chief of Police of Emporia, Virginia, by his letter of July 9, 1963:

A copy of the above letter dated July 9, 1963;

A pamphlet entitled "White Man... Unite and Fight";

A copy of the July 9, 1963 communication, which on the back reflects his speaking schedule for July and August, 1963 in the State of Virginia; b2c

Mr. ROCKWELL also made available a copy of his letter to the Chief of Police and Mayor of Emporia, Virginia, of July 19, 1963. He also made available a copy of the arrest warrant of [redacted] which he stated was similar in all respects to the one served on him. He stated that he was unable to locate his.

Mr. ROCKWELL stated that he was the Commander of the ANP, but declined to furnish a statement as to the background, the aims and purposes of this organization.

The following is a description obtained from observation and interview:

Name:	GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL
Race:	White
Sex:	Male

Date of Birth:	March 19, 1918
Place of Birth:	Bloomington, Illinois
Height:	6'2"
Weight:	190 pounds
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Brown
Build:	Slender
Education:	States he is a graduate of Hebron Academy, Hebron, Maine; Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, Class of 1942
Military Service:	Commander, U. S. Navy, both active and inactive service from 1940 to 1960
Marital Status:	Divorced
Address:	6150 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia
Employment:	Commander, American Nazi Party, Arlington, Virginia
Scars and Marks:	None noted

FBI IDENTIFICATION RECORD OF GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

The following is the arrest record for GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, FBI Number 845 313 D, furnished by the Identification Division of the FBI as of July 24, 1963:

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Wash DC	GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL #177539	7/3/60	DC (Conducting a meeting so as to incite a riot)	
PD New Orleans La	GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL #104-354	5/24/61	Dist the Peace	
PD Jacksonville Fla	GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL #140-384-B	3/14/62	Refused to pay cab fare	frd $25 Bd Pol Crt on chg of DC ref to pay cab fare

ENC. TO: BUREAU URFILE

FROM: RH FILE 44-359 BU FILE

RE: (FNU) LEE, Mayor, Emporia, Va., et al;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL - VICTIM

CHARACTER: GR

AND DESC. OF ENC: letters of ROCKWELL to Emporia, Va. officials

TRANS. COMM. RH report 7/29/63

117

ENCLOSURE 44-22778

The Mayor,
The Chief of Police,
Emporia,
Virginia

19 July, 1963

Gentlemen:

In a visit to my motel room a few minutes ago, you informed me that if I attempt to speak on behalf of White Christian America against a black, communist Revolution now taking place in our Nation, I will be "stopped", and that I am forbidden to speak on ANY public property whatsoever.

As I told you, I thoroughly understand your situation, and sympathize with your problems. I offerred to accept ANY alternative place to speak, down to and including the garbage dump, so long only as I was granted the simple right to speak to my fellow Virginians.

Your Mr. Grimes informed me by phone that no such alternative would be possible, and that I could not speak on ANY public property in Emporia. I asked if there were any ordinance or law forbidding me the right to speak and was told there was none, but that I would be denied the right to speak in spite of the fact that such as speech is entirely lawful and city officials have no legal right to prevent a peaceful, orderly speech.

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Very truly yours,

Lincoln Rockwell.

R

The whole campaign has one end: passage by Congress of a "law" which will FORCE EVERY BUSINESS IN AMERICA TO MIX! But that's not all. It destroys the fundamental rights of PRIVATE PROPERTY! If they pass this unspeakable "law", you will be FORCED by ARMY BAYONETS to meekly serve every ugly, burrhead nigger who pounds on the table and demands service--IN YOUR OWN PLACE!

Is there any American so dense he can't understand that a "law" which establishes government TYRANNY and DESTROYS PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS--is a COMMUNIST law?

The Marxist masterminds in New York City could never achieve passage of such a Communist outrage in normal circumstances. They must use FORCE! So they have set the savage ignorant swarms of black men at America's jugular vein! Then the alien radicals who manipulate our President and Congress can urge that we MUST pass this red "law"--to avoid a race war in the streets!

Nigger Threats!

If White congressmen DARE to exercise their right and duty to SPEAK in our OWN CONGRESS, these revolutionary black terrorists will MARCH, threatening RIOT and BLOODSHED in the hallowed halls of our Congress itself!

This is the standard pattern of Communist revolution--terrorism and intimidation of the law-making body BY STREET MOBS!

In every country taken over by the reds, the first act has been rioting and mob action IN THE STREETS!" Give us SPECIAL rights!",the arrogant black terrorists demand, "and to hell with the Constitution--or we MARCH!--and there just might be bloody RIOTS!"

Communist Revolution!

The pretty words about "civil rights" and "Negro impatience" by the whole damned left-wing press do not change the character of what is going on now in our once-proud America! These are the first blows of the COMMUNIST REVOLUTION IN AMERICA! It's HERE! NOW!

And so far, White Man, the red revolution is SUCCEEDING!

There has been no significant organized, effective White opposition.

Sure there have been Whites who went after the coons with clubs, and they even shot one. But all they accomplished was to provide the agitators with heart-breaking photographs to inflame MORE nigger rioters and win the sympathy of millions of soft-hearted "liberals" all over the earth.

All the prayers, petitions, letters-to-the-editor, literature and eternal pleas for money by "our" side hasn't even SLOWED DOWN the damnable Communist black tide! So far, not ONE of the so-called right-wing "leaders" has DARED to face the ugly, black enemy OUT IN THE STREETS WHERE THE FIGHT IS GOING ON!

Force Won't Work!

All the clubs, guns and cross-burnings of the entire South can't beat the filthy thing. The President of the United States is determined to fight for the "Negro vote" so the politicians can STAY IN OFFICE, and he can and will use the Army, Navy, Air Force and even the atomic bomb, if necessary, to keep the NIGGER VOTE!

It is clear that we CAN'T stop the destruction of White Christian America by talk and prayers--and we can't do it by force and law-breaking either.

What, then, is left to us? How CAN we survive?

The answer is the ONE THING all the rest of the right-wing leaders are scared to death even to mention, let alone lead--MASS COUNTER-ACTION!

We Can March Too!

If it is legal for Communists, niggers and red Jews to "march" by the tens and hundreds of thousands, then it is legal for the White Man, too.

On August 28th, this summer, the nigger revolutionists openly threaten to plunge their final dagger into the beating heart of our Republic with a mass march of three hundred thousand niggers on our National Capitol, -with an illegal assault on our Congress itself!

If this sort of mob is "constitutional", then, by God, it must be constitutional for White Men to COUNTER-MARCH against this nigger terror!

On Wednesday, August 28, 1963 a swarming black nightmare "army" of 300,000 niggers will march on our Nation's Capital!!

When only ONE hundred thousand niggers marched recently in Detroit, the hideous black rabble flooded the city for miles! Decent Whites were terrified off the streets!

When such an unspeakable, vast, storming ocean of half-ape, African savages--300,000 of them--marches on your Capitol, White Man, you will be WHIPPED!

...unless you DO something about it!

Adam Clayton Powell, the black Congressman from Harlem, recently gloated at a mass meeting of cheering blacks. "We've got the White Man on the RUN!"

And we ARE on the run, White Man!

If ever there was a time to FIGHT--it is NOW!

But WHERE is our fight? Already, Martin Luther King is stomping Virginia, inciting the blacks to mass uprising in Washington on August 28. His terrifying black sea of chanting, sweating filthy, hate-crazed niggers--drunk with their growing power--will become America's MASTER on that day--if they get away with it.

These black uprisings all over America are not "peaceful assemblages" for the "redress of grievances" as guaranteed by our Constitution.

They are naked THREATS of nightmarish MOB ATTACKS!

They are NOT planned to promote the "will of the people"!

The majority of American people, South AND North, hate race-mixing. Only the hypocritical politicians, slaves to the "Negro vote", pretend that White Americans really want 100% integration. The deadly mass demonstrations by these niggers have nothing to do with the "will of the people".

The president of the NAACP is not a Negro, but a New York Jew named Arthur Spingarn! And the mastermind of CORE is not a Negro either, but another Jew York Jew named Marvin Rich.

The black uprisings are hatched in New York--not to help the Negro people--BUT TO ENFORCE THE EVIL WILL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

A Call to ACTION from George Lincoln Rockwell!!

WHITE MAN...

UNITE

AND

FIGHT!!

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

is a native-born American and a resident of Virginia, born March 9, 1918, who rose from an enlisted man to the rank of Commander in almost 20 years of service as a fighter pilot in the U. S. Navy. He fought for America in two wars, in both oceans, from Africa to Guadacanal; commanded three Navy squadrons, won nine decorations, and has fought all his life for the White Christian American REPUBLIC! In 1958, he got sick and tired of being called a "bigot", "hate-monger"--and finally, a "Nazi" for being an anti-Communist who believed in White Supremacy. So he defiantly took the smear name applied by the enemy and has gathered hundreds of White Christian American YOUTH, mostly veterans, who are ready to die before they will see America beaten down one more inch by Communism, treason and race-mixing. Commander Rockwell has PROVED his ability to stand up to and FIGHT the enemy while others whisper and talk. He will be in your area soon to organize White resistance to the nigger march on our Nation's Capitol in August. Don't be frightened away by smear words and lies. Come and hear the inspiring plans for White Christian America's LAST STAND in Washington on August 28! Hear the details and plans for the White resistance which will once and for all beat hell out of the Communist race-mixers!

Commander Rockwell, USS Wasp

Hear Rockwell SPEAK!

And that's exactly what we are going to do!

The White Race now desperately needs ORGANIZED LEADERSHIP to STAND UP IN THE STREETS to this black revolution!

We have been training to iron discipline and organization for five years just to be ready to lead our discouraged people in this desperate moment which we have been predicting. There is worse to come. The rest of the right-wing is helpless in the face of the street-terrorism of the enemy, but our young men are trained and ready to lead a legal FIGHT against the filthy, black thing crawling in our streets and threatening our National life!

The areas around Washington are full of angry, frustrated young White Men, just ITCHING to find some leadership and get organized to FIGHT!

On the Fourth of July, I spoke to almost a thousand Virginians at the Richmond City Hall as the first step in a campaign to recruit a mass of WHITE MEN to stand against those niggers in Washington. And I can tell you that the White Man is MAD! He has had ENOUGH!

When I told that crowd in Richmond that we were going to do something beside TALK about the nigger revolution, -that we were going to lead a last-ditch stand by massed White Men against the marching masses of black savages trying to terrorize our National Capitol, the crowd went WILD! They cheered until they were hoarse, they wouldn't let me stop speaking, chanting "MORE! MORE! MORE!" and finally mobbing me to shake hands, shouting "We'll be with you on the 28th!"

The press, radio and TV completely blacked out all news of this astounding development in the racial situation. We were even refused a paid ad announcing our speech by the Richmond paper! But any White Man who was there will tell you we are on the way to SMASHING VICTORY!

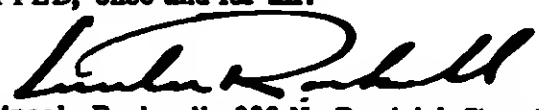
Over SIX HUNDRED fighting mad White Men from Richmond ALONE have pledged to stand against the nigger terror with us on August 28!!

In the next six weeks, I will be speaking all over Virginia recruiting MORE White Men for a stand against those niggers, and they will have to KILL us to stop us from winning tens of thousands MORE White Men. On August 28th, we will face those niggers with over A HUNDRED THOUSAND GRIM-JAWED WHITE MEN! We can be just as "non-violent" as any mob of filthy niggers in the world!

I will speak in YOUR area in the next day or so. Come and hear a hell-fire speech on how the White Man is going to show the world we are NOT WHIPPED by these marching nigger terrorists!

Don't miss it! I ask every red-blooded American who is sick of seeing our Country being pushed around by a gang of Communist niggers and Jews to come out and help do something beside talk and groan about it. Check the date on the back of this sheet, then BE THERE!

That filthy black swarm will either BACK DOWN, on August 28th, -or nigger terrorism will be WHIPPED, once and for all!



Lincoln Rockwell, 928 N. Randolph Street
Arlington, Virginia. JAckson 4-5831

If you DON'T LIKE Communism and race-mixing.... you are a "RACIST"
If you HATE Communism and race-mixing.... you are a "BIGOT"
If you TALK AGAINST Communism and race-mixing... you are a "HATE-MONGER"
If you FIGHT Communism and race-mixing.... you are a NAZI!

WHITE MAN... FIGHT!

American Nazi Party
928 N. Randolph Street
Arlington, Virginia
JAckson 4-5831

July 8, 1963

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON, D.C.--George Lincoln Rockwell, Commander of the American Nazi Party, announced today the following hard-driving schedule for speaking in the State of Virginia:

JULY

11 Culpeper, Orange
12 Gordonsville, Louisa
13 Palmyra, Buckingham, Appomattox
14 Farmville, Crewe, Blackstone
15 Kenbridge, Victoria
16 Brookneal, South Boston
17 Clarksville, Chase City
18 South Hill, Lawrenceville
19 Emporia, Franklin
20 Suffolk, Norfolk, Smithfield
21 Waverly, Petersburg, Hopewell
22 Williamsburg, West Point,
23 Saluda, Tappahannock
24 Fredricksburg

AUGUST

3 Warrenton, Luray, New Market
4 Harrisonburg, Elkton, Waynesboro
5 Staunton
6 Monteray, Warm Springs
7 Covington, Clifton Forge
8 Lexington, Buena Vista
9 Buchanan
10 Roanoke-Salem
11 Christiansburg, Blacksburg, Radford
12 Pearisburg, Pulaski
13 Wytheville, Marion
14 Abingdon, Bristol
15 Damascus, Galax
16 Hillsville, Stuart
17 Rocky Mount, Bassett, Martinsville
18 Danville
19 Chatham, Altavista
20 Bedford, Lynchburg
21 Amherst, Lovingston
22 Charlottesville
23 Madison, Manassass
25 Richmond.

The Commander said the Party already has pledges of about 500 Marylanders and almost a thousand Virginians who plan to be in Washington August 28 to back the Party's stand against the Negro march on our Nation's Capital.

Commander Rockwell predicted: "We will have at least 10,000 White men standing against the black marchers on August 28 after recruiting all over the State of Virginia. It is quite possible there will be fifty or a hundred thousand to oppose the nigger terrorists."

R.

9 July, 1963

Enclosed is a schedule of a speaking tour of Virginia I am making in an effort to do everything legal to stop the Communist-Negro Revolution now going on in our Country, I have already spoken in Richmond to an enthusiastic crowd of almost seven hundred, and we have pledges of about a thousand to counterdemonstrate against the niggers when they stage their "march" on our Nation's Capitol August 28th.

My Deputy, Karl Allen, will call on you prior to the speech in your area to make sure we cause you as little difficulty as possible and obey all laws and reasonable requests by your Department. There was absolutely no disorder when we spoke in Richmond, and I do not believe there will be any disorder at any of the other speeches. Certainly we will cause none.

Also enclosed is a copy of our advance literature which explains what we are trying to do, and will perhaps help to dispel some of the lies that we are "subversive" or some kind of villains. We are almost all veterans who are simply sick and tired of Communism and race-mixing, -and the gang of Jews who are trying to force these filthy things down America's throat.

Please let me reassure you that we wish only to SPEAK to our fellow Virginians, not to cause any trouble. There will be no uniforms or insignia of any kind, and we will obey the letter of the law, plus all reasonable requests of your Department.

Respectfully,

Lincoln Rockwell, Commander,
American Nazi Party.

R

Enc; PR/756, Adv
LR/bvg

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: _____

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44-22778-3 2 pages of the enclosure

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FBI/DOJ

FOIPA ACCOUNTING COVER SHEET

Main Subject File 44-33591 Section _____

Actual pages 33 Released 33 Withheld 0

Withheld pages (0) are:

Number of Pages:	Exemptions cited:

Referrals to other Government agencies:

Other:

Requester _____ Subject GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

VICTIM

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/13/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (44-561) -C-

UNSUBS, aka
Lester Fahn,
Jerome Cohen,
Lewis L. Friedman, et al;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) copies of LHM re above matter. Three copies are being furnished New York in view of the situs of the allegations. One copy of the LHM should be furnished the USA, SDNY.

No investigation is being conducted, UACB.

Agency CRD JUL 19 1966
Date Forw.
How Forw 6-94 (H)
By

ENCLOSUR

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
2-New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-Richmond
JAM:mbd
(6)

1 cc CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT

44- 33591-1

MCT-30

20 JUL 18 1966

REC-9 EX-113

20

C C- Wick

55 F-58 JUL 25 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Richmond, Virginia

July 13, 1966

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, also known as
Lester Fahn, Jerome Cohen,
Lewis L. Friedman, et al;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL - VICTIM

Under date of July 11, 1966, a letter was received at the Alexandria, Virginia Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which was signed Lincoln Rockwell, Commander, American Nazi Party. This letter reads as follows:

"July 5, 1966

"Federal Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box 28
Alexandria, Virginia

Attention: Mr. Nichols or Mr. Marion

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a formal complaint in the form of an affidavit, setting forth the facts of six years of harassment and denial of civil rights which I have suffered in New York City.

"Very truly yours,

Lincoln Rockwell, Commander
American Nazi Party"

44 — 33591 — 1

Concerning the American Nazi Party, see appendix.

The following items, copies of which are attached, were enclosed in the above-mentioned letter:

ENCLOSURE

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, also known as
Lester Fahn, Jerome Cohen,
Lewis L. Friedman, et al;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL - VICTIM

A) A seven page affidavit entitled "Official Complaint to the Federal Bureau of Investigation of Violation of Constitutional Rights and Conspiracy" and signed George Lincoln Rockwell.

B) A twenty page "Memorandum in support of Motion to Dismiss" the action entitled "The People of the State of New York on the Complaint of Lester Fahn - against - George Lincoln Rockwell". The above memorandum was signed Frank S. Hogan, District Attorney, New York County.

C) One "General Release" dated May 1, 1966 and signed by George Lincoln Rockwell.

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
OF THE WORLD UNION OF
FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL
SOCIALISTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

In his book "This Time The World", copyrighted in 1961, George Lincoln Rockwell identified himself as Commander, American Nazi Party of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS), Arlington, Virginia.

The April 4, 1963, issue of "The Richmond News Leader", a Richmond, Virginia, daily newspaper, reported that George Lincoln Rockwell had, on the previous day, again applied for the American Nazi Party to be chartered in the State of Virginia, but this request was turned down by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. This action was taken pursuant to an act of the 1962 Virginia Assembly which prohibits use of "Nazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia charter. This article further pointed out that Rockwell's Party is presently chartered in the State of Virginia as the George Lincoln Rockwell Party.

On August 14, 1964, a source advised that the ANP - WUFENS was organized by George Lincoln Rockwell at his residence in Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1959, as an international "National Socialist" movement based on the German Nazi Party headed by Adolf Hitler. He added that Rockwell is the dominant force and personality in this party; that he is espousing a "line" of hatred against the Jews and Negroes; and that he is seeking, through speeches, distribution of literature and picketing, to establish a cohesive and dominant political party in the United States and in foreign countries.

According to the "Stormtrooper's Manual", an official publication of the ANP, the phases of ANP struggle for power are fourfold, namely, first "to make ourselves known to the masses"; second, "the dissemination of our program and truth about the Party"; third, "organizing the people who have been converted to our propaganda"; and fourth, "the attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses".

On September 16, 1965, the source advised that George Lincoln Rockwell believes he has completed the first three phases in his struggle for power and is now into the fourth stage, to wit, the "attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses". The source stated Rockwell believes this because of his success in gaining a place on the ticket in the November, 1965, gubernatorial election in the State of Virginia.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NEW YORK CRIMINAL COURT: PART 2B
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

- - - -

Form #114
40M-701433(65) 114

NEW YORK CRIMINAL COURT: PART 2B
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

- - - -

he responded to various questions put to him by news interviewers. A large number of these spectators were of the Jewish faith; many were members of the American Jewish War Veterans; and some had been prisoners and had lost relatives in the concentration camps of Nazi Germany.

In reply to one question, the defendant stated that he would investigate "all suspicious people, not only Jews, but everybody that's been mixed up with the Communist movement." He further replied that if it could be proved "before an American jury" that Jewish persons were guilty of treason, they should be executed "as the Rosenbergs were executed not because they're Jews, but because they were traitors." When asked if he could estimate the percentage of Jews that were traitors, he "guessed" that it was "eighty per cent". At another point, an interviewer wanted to know whether or not the defendant had on a previous occasion stated that he had commissioned an architect to construct gas ovens in this country. The defendant replied that he had so stated, but that the remark had been taken "out of context".#

The interview lasted for approximately five to fifteen minutes -- estimates vary -- during which time the number of spectators congregating about the defendant gradually increased to fifty or seventy-five persons. Although the crowd appeared agitated from time to time, disorder did not break out un-

Excerpts from a transcript of a tape recording of some of the questions and answers are reprinted in Appendix A.

til several persons suddenly shouted "Kill him" and "Get rid of him." The crowd then began to surge towards the defendant, knocking over several television cameras. Almost immediately, however, a number of police officers intervened. The defendant was rapidly escorted to another part of the building while the crowd was dispersed.

A warrant for the arrest of the defendant was issued by Justice Louis I. Friedman on June 28, 1960, upon the basis of a complaint, signed by a private citizen, Lester Fahn. The defendant was charged with a violation of section 720 of the Penal Law, a misdemeanor. He was also charged with violating section 722, subdivisions 1 and 2, offenses. The relevant portion of the complaint reads as follows:

> "[The defendant did violate sections 720 and 722, subdivisions 1 and 2 of the Penal Law] by stating openly and publicly, said place and in the presence of a large number of persons, many of whom were of the Jewish Faith, known to him to be persons of said Faith, many of whom being Jewish War Veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States, who were of the same Faith. 'That 80% of the Jews in the United States were traitors and all Jews were Communists; that the other 20% should be investigated. That all negroes were stooges of the Jews';

> "Further that said public remarks were made in full view, presence and hearing of a large number of citizens of the Jewish Faith and of the Negro Race and other Faiths and Races and that upon a number of people objecting to such scurrilous, defamatory, slanderous and false remarks all of which defendant knew to be false, untrue and a slander of large numbers of patriotic Americans of Jewish Faith and of the Negro Race, the said defendant continued to make and repeat the above-mentioned false, derogatory, defamatory and untrue statements whereupon a breach of the peace did in fact occur in that a number of the persons therein did attempt to physically assault and restrain the said defendant, George Lincoln Rockwell, and a large number of police were required to restore order in said public place, all of which conduct was in violation of the Statute in such cases made and provided for."

On July 22, 1962, a motion to dismiss was made before Justice Friedman who referred the matter to the Criminal Court of the City of New York, stating that an attack "on the sufficiency of the complaint . . . may be made either upon a general or special appearance." See People v. Rockwell, 38 M. 2d 645, _____(N.Y.C.Cr.Ct.1963).

In the latter part of 1962, an attorney for the defendant filed a "special appearance" in Criminal Court for the purpose of demurring to the information. That application was denied by Judge Shalleck. People v. Rockwell, 38 M. 2d 645 (N.Y.C.Cr.Ct. 1963).

The warrant of arrest for the defendant was executed in the County of New York in February, 1966. The defendant was arraigned in Part 1B of the New York City Criminal Court. After a preliminary examination on April 11, 1966 on the misdemeanor charge, the defendant was held for trial by Judge Bottiglieri.

II.

Although three judges already have made separate determinations in this case favorable to the prosecution of the defendant, none of these decisions were rendered under circumstances which made it necessary to pass on the constitutional issue upon which this motion to dismiss is predicated.

With respect to the issuance of the arrest warrant by Justice Friedman, the only issue before the court at that time was whether the facts set forth in the affidavit signed by the complainant were sufficient to establish "reasonable ground" to believe that a crime had been committed by the defendant. N.Y. Code Crim. Proc., §150. The constitutionality of a penal statute is not an issue to be adjudicated on an ex parte application for a warrant.

The adverse ruling by Judge Shalleck on the demurrer to the complaint was based upon a narrow pro-

cedural ground. Judge Shalleck held that since the arrest warrant had not been executed and the defendant had not been arraigned, nor had the Criminal Court otherwise obtained jurisdiction over the defendant, the court was without power to rule upon the sufficiency of the complaint. People v. Rockwell, 38 M. 2d 645 (N.Y.C.Cr.Ct. 1963). Statements in the opinion of Judge Shalleck with respect to the adequacy of the complaint, therefore, are dicta and not binding upon the trial judge.

Without expressing any opinion as to the sufficiency of the complaint, we merely wish to point out that the facts, as alleged, fail to make clear the context in which the statements of the defendant were uttered. A reading of the complaint suggests that the remarks of the defendant were part of a prepared speech directed to his auditors. An examination of the available evidence -- including eyewitness accounts, motion pictures, tape recordings, photographs and newspaper reports -- clearly demonstrates, however, that the remarks were elicited by questions put to the defendant by news interviewers. We believe this distinction to be constitutionally significant. Bound as he was, however, by the facts set forth in the complaint, Judge Shalleck was directing himself to a state of facts not before this Court.

At the preliminary examination, Judge Bottiglieri held the defendant for trial on the misdemeanor charge, but did not expressly rule upon the constitutional issues raised by the defendant. It was our position that a preliminary examination, limited, as it is, to determining whether "a crime has been committed" and whether there is "sufficient cause to believe the defendant guilty thereof", N.Y.Code Crim. Proc. §208, was not an appropriate proceeding in which to resolve constitutional questions. Accordingly, we did not direct our arguments at the hearing to the constitutional dimensions of the case. Moreover, in view of our extensive but still incomplete inquiry into the facts, as well as the complexity and importance of the legal issues, we were not prepared at the time the defendant requested a hearing, to take a definitive position.

III.

This case presents another aspect of the conflict between the first amendment right to disseminate ideas in public places and the countervailing interest of the State in maintaining the peace and protecting other interests of a civilized community.

The offense known as breach of the peace embraces a great variety of conduct which threatens to disrupt the

public order. There are numerous decisions to the effect that a person may be guilty of disorderly conduct if he makes statements likely to produce violence in others even though no such eventuality was intended. Examination of these cases, however, discloses that the provocative language which was held to constitute a breach of the peace consisted of obscene, libelous, insulting or so-called "fighting" words which were directed to the person of the hearer and which were the immediate and direct cause of a breach of the peace. See Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire, 315 U. S. 568 (1942); Cantwell v. Connecticut, 310 U. S. 296 (1940). The evidence in this case indicates that the statements of the defendant, at the time and place in question, and in the context in which they were uttered, do not fall within these narrowly limited classes of speech, the restraint of which traditionally has been regarded as constitutionally permissible. Statements by the defendant to the effect that "80% of the Jews in the United States are traitors" and that "all Jews are Communists" were not isolated terms of abuse uttered in a "face-to-face" confrontation with the person or persons at whom the remarks were directed, but constituted an integral part of the exposition of an idea elicited by leading and provocative questions put to the defendant by news interviewers. Cf. Beauharnais v. Illinois, 343 U. S. 250, 272-73 (1952)

(Black, J., dissenting).

Other statements made by the defendant in the rotunda of the Supreme Court building on June 22, 1960, suggested extreme acts of annihilation, but were deliberately vague and equivocal in describing the means to be used in attaining those ends; were unrelated to any immediacy in time, and were uttered in the presence of those least likely to bring about the evil advocated. Compare Dennis v. United States, 341 U. S. 494 (1951); Kasper v. Brittain, 245 F. 2d 92, 95-96 (6 Cir.), cert. denied, 355 U. S. 834 (1957). Indeed, the threat to public order in this case was created not by the possibility that the proposals of the speaker would be carried out, but, on the contrary, by the probability that an audience so hostile to his views would react with violence. See generally, Note, Freedom of Speech and Assembly: The Problem of the Hostile Audience, 49 Colum. L. Rev. 1118 (1949).

The Supreme Court of the United States has made it clear that criminal sanctions may not be applied to a speaker because of "the danger, unprovoked except by the fact of the . . . [speech] itself, that . . . [his] critics might react with disorder or violence." Brown v. Louisiana, 383 U. S. 131, 133 n.1 (1966). See Cox v. Louisiana, 379 U. S. 536, 551 (1965); Edwards v. South

Carolina, 372 U. S. 229, 237-38 (1963); Cantwell v. Connecticut, 310 U. S. 296 (1940); cf. Terminiello v. Chicago, 337 U. S. 1 (1949); see also Watson v. Memphis, 373 U. S. 526, 535-36 (1963).

The vitality of democratic institutions depends upon the perpetuation of a climate conducive to free debate and the free exchange of ideas. That the communication of those ideas may infuriate those at whom the speech is directed is not a sufficient condition for its suppression. To permit a man to speak only when his ideas are unoffensive to his audience would silence the speaker who advocates, for example, the integration of public schools if he merely chose to speak where persuasion is needed most. See Matter of Rockwell v. Morris, 12 A. D. 2d 272, 282 (1st Dep't.), aff'd. 10 N.Y. 2d 721, cert. denied, 368 U. S. 913 (1961); cf. Watson v. Memphis, 373 U. S. 526, 535-36 (1963).

Where the ideas advocated by the speaker are as pernicious and universally detestable as those propagandized by the defendant, any evaluation of his right to speak in public gives rise to a profound conflict between the prevailing political and moral sentiments of the community and the rule of law. Undoubtedly, "racial fears and hatreds have been at the root of the most terrible riots that have disgraced American civilization."

Kunz v. New York, 340 U. S. 290, 313-14 (1951). Although the efforts of the neo-Nazi movement in the United States and other parts of the world have been largely abortive, the rise to power of Hitler in Germany teaches us that the systematic vilification of racial and religious groups and the deliberate manipulation of emotionally charged symbols are not always the "frothy imaginings of lunatics" but represent potent political weapons. See Riesman, Democracy and Defamation: Control of Group Libel, 42 Colum. L. Rev. 727 (1942).

If however, the facts of a particular case are such that the State can not, consistent with the demands of the Constitution, obtain a valid conviction, it is incumbent upon those charged with the enforcement of the law not to enforce it unlawfully.

In Terminiello v. Chicago, 337 U. S. 1 (1949), which is similar in many respects to this case, the Supreme Court reversed the disorderly conduct conviction of a rabid racist who had delivered a violently anti-Semitic speech in an auditorium filled to capacity with over eight hundred persons while a hostile crowd of about a thousand persons protested outside. The speech, which had included such epithets as "communistic ... Jews", "slimy scum", "snakes", "bedbugs", and "[un]American Jews", resulted in a near-riot

in which twenty-five windows were broken; bottles, ice-picks, stink bombs and brickbats were hurled by persons outside the hall, and a total of seventeen persons in the crowd were arrested. The conviction of the defendant was vacated because the charge to the jury permitted a finding of guilt merely upon a showing that his speech "stirred people to anger, invited public dispute, or brought about a condition of unrest." The Supreme Court declared, per Mr. Justice Douglas, that:

> "[A] function of free speech under our system of government is to invite dispute. It may indeed best serve its high purpose when it induces a condition of unrest ... or even stirs people to anger. Speech is often provocative and challenging. It may strike at prejudices and preconceptions and have profound unsettling effects as it presses for acceptance of an idea. That is why freedom of speech, though not absolute ... is nevertheless protected against censorship or punishment, unless shown likely to produce a clear and present danger of a serious substantive evil that rises far above [this kind of] public ... unrest."
>
> 337 U. S. at 4.

In Cantwell v. Connecticut, 310 U. S. 296 (1940), a verbal attack by the defendant on organized religion so incensed two persons at whom the remarks were directed that they were tempted, they said, to strike the defendant and throw him off the street. Although conceding the

offensiveness of the utterances of the defendant and the justifiability of the reaction of his auditors, the Court reversed his conviction for breach of the peace. Noting that a speaker, to attain his objective, may, at times, resort "to exaggeration, to vilification ... and even to false statements", the Court concluded that,

> "... the people of this nation have ordained in the light of history, that, in spite of the probability of excesses and abuses, these liberties are, in the long view, essential to enlightened opinion and right conduct on the part of the citizens of a democracy."
>
> 310 U. S. at 310.

The precedent that bears most directly upon the issues presented here is Rockwell v. Morris, 12 A. D. 2d 272 (1 Dep't.), aff'd. 10 N.Y. 2d 721, cert. denied, 368 U. S. 913 (1961). In that case, the Appellate Division, First Department, reversed an administrative determination denying the defendant Rockwell a permit to speak in Union Square Park on July 4, 1960. That proposed speech was the very subject of the hearing held in the Supreme Court on the day on which the events in this case occurred; and it was on that afternoon, following the statements made by the defendant in the rotunda, and, in part, because of the ensuing disorder, that the Commissioner of Parks denied the application for the permit. Although the reversal of the

determination of the Commissioner was based upon a narrow ground, Justice Breitel, in a thoughtful and scholarly opinion, considered generally the first amendment issue raised by the reaction of an audience violently opposed to the views of an unpopular speaker and referred specifically to the racist emissions associated with the defendant Rockwell. Reviewing the leading decisions of the United States Supreme Court, Justice Breitel concluded that while the cases support the conclusion that "if the speaker incites others to immediate and unlawful action he may be punished", they do "not justify the perversion that if the actor's speech, otherwise innocent, incites others to unlawful action, he may be suppressed." 12 A. D. 2d at 279. "[T]he measure of the speaker is not the conduct of his audience." Ibid. The opinion of the Court continues:

> "...[T]here is no question that government, in each of its branches -- executive, legislative and judicial -- faces here one of its gravest domestic problems .... A community need not wait to be subverted by street riots and storm troopers ... but this is not to be confused with unlawful action from others who seek unlawfully to suppress or punish the speaker."
>
> "So the unpopularity of views, their shocking quality, their obnoxiousness, and even their alarming impact is not enough."
>
> * * *
>
> "Only if Rockwell speaks criminally ... can his right to speak be cut off. If he does not speak criminally, then, of course, his right to speak may not be cut off, no matter how offensive his speech may be to others. Instead, his right, and that of those who wish to listen to him, must

> be protected, no matter how unpleasant the assignment."
>
> * * *
>
> "It is not law or order that is fashioned to avoid riot at the expense of compromising constitutional guarantees. Instead, it is something which can end only in anarchy and then tyranny."
>
> 12 A. D. 2d at 281-84.

Most recently, the United States Supreme Court has said, in a case in which the expression of an opinion was sufficiently opposed to the views of the majority of the community to attract a crowd and necessitate police protection, that "constitutional rights may not be denied simply because of hostility to their assertion or exercise." Cox v. Louisiana, 379 U. S. 536, 551 (1965).

The fundamental constitutional principle set forth in these cases is especially compelling where, as here, (1) the defendant appeared at the place in question not for the purpose of delivering a speech, but in connection with a judicial proceeding to which he was a party; (2) those persons who were present at the time the statements in question were uttered were not a "captive audience," but appeared and listened voluntarily and with knowledge of the nature of the racist views of the defendant; (3) the statements by the defendant were not made on his own initiative nor did they constitute a pre-

pared speech addressed directly to those who listened, but consisted of responses to news interviewrs who asked him rather leading questions about his beliefs and ideas; and (4) the persons who assembled did not become disorderly until the very end, and, at that time, the police were able to disperse the crowd and protect the defendant from physical injury.

The motion to dismiss in this case implies no acknowledgment of any constitutional protection for other public statements made by the defendant in the past, nor should it be construed in any way as a license to speak in the future. The State may properly punish, and stands ready to enforce its laws against, those who in the delusion of religious conceit or racial arrogance would bombard a hostile audience with inflammatory statements deliberately designed to incite them to violence and uttered with the specific intent to provoke a breach of the peace. See Cantwell v. Connecticut, 310 U. S. 296, 310-11 (1940); People v. Feiner, 300 N.Y. 391, 398-99 (1950), aff'd., 340 U. S. 315 (1951); Note, Freedom of Speech and Assembly: The Problem of the Hostile Audience, 49 Colum. L. Rev. 1118 (1949). Here, however, the statements of the defendant were not unlawful per se, compare Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire, 315 U.S. 568 (1942);

see Matter of Rockwell v. Morris, 12 A. D. 2d 272, 279, 282 (1st Dep't.) aff'd. 10 N.Y. 2d 721, cert. denied, 368 U. S. 913 (1961); neither were they uttered under circumstances evincing an intent to incite a breach of the peace, compare People v. Feiner, supra, nor did the defendant act in defiance of a reasonable police directive, compare Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham, 382 U. S. 87, 91 (1965); People v. Penn, 16 N.Y. 2d 581 (1965).

"The Office of the District Attorney is not a prosecuting machine."* Traditionally, the District Attorney has exercised a quasi-judicial function in the administration of criminal justice. In those cases in which there was insufficient legal evidence to establish the guilt of the defendant or where a conviction was otherwise inconsistent with the prevailing law, we have moved to dismiss or have consented to reversal on appeal. We are particularly mindful here of the admonition by the Supreme Court that the door barring intrusion into the area of freedom of speech "must be kept tightly closed and opened only the slightest crack necessary to prevent encroachment upon more important interests." Roth v. United States, 354 U. S. 476, 488 (1957).

* Frank S. Hogan, Report of the District Attorney, County of New York, 1949-1954, p. XX.

The abhorrence with which we regard the ideas of this defendant may render our task here particularly onerous, but our duty is no less compelling. We can not, and dare not, substitute our personal judgment of the defendant for the requirements of the law.

WHEREFORE, the People respectfully request that the charges pending against the defendant in this Court be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK S. HOGAN

District Attorney
New York County

Paul W. Savoy
Irwin Rochman
Assistant District Attorneys
of Counsel

June, 1966.

APPENDIX A

Reprinted below is an excerpt from a transcript of a tape recording of an interview of the defendant by one commentator on June 22, 1960 in the rotunda of the Supreme Court building.

Q. "If your party should come to power, what would you do, Mr. Rockwell?"

A. "Well, . . . I would say that what we intend to do is set forth in our program. In exact words, we state that we intend to have the FBI investigate all suspicious people, not only Jews, but everybody that's been mixed up with the Communist movement, and if it can be proved before an American jury that they're guilty of treason we shall execute them as the Rosenbergs were executed, not because they're Jews, but because they were traitors."

Q. "Do you think that most Jews are traitors?"

A. "I unfortunately think that a great large number of them are. I have no scientific way of judging how many but my experience has been that either Jews are mixed up in it or they actively oppose any exposure of it."

Q. "Do you have any . . . estimate on the percentage of Jews that you would say are traitors?"

A. "A very loose estimate which I have no backing for except my own guess and that's eighty per cent."

Q. "Do you think that if you came to power that eighty per cent of the Jews would have to be tried and executed?"

A. "I suspect that."

OFFICIAL COMPLAINT TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OF VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND CONSPIRACY

This is a complaint of a six-year-long series of violations of my constitutional rights, both to see that justice is enforced in the case of individuals who have broken the law and to insure that further violation of my constitutional rights are not perpetrated.

In the early months of 1960, I applied for the use of Union Square, in New York City, for an anti-Communist rally on the 4th of July 1960.

The Communist, Jewish, Negro and ultra-liberal press immediately raised a great hue and cry against my anti-Communist rally in Union Square (although, to the best of my knowledge, they had never and have never protested the holding of regular Communist and treasonable rallies in the same place).

As part of the open and announced effort by these groups and publications to prevent my exercise of my constitutional rights in Union Square, the Jewish War Veterans (and other similar groups) went into the New York State courts for an injunction forbiding me to speak in Union Square. (I subsequently fought for my right to speak in Union Square, and prevailed after the case was carried to the United States Supreme Court.)

On 22 June 1960, a hearing was held in the Supreme Court of New York County in Foley Square, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the injunction against my speaking in Union Square sought by the Jewish War Veterans and other plaintiffs, subjects of this complaint.

Since I had neither attorney nor funds to fight for my rights against this injunction, I was forced to appear "pro se" in the said Supreme Court on my own behalf.

I went to the court room with one other associate, Roger Foss, and, until the case was called, went unrecognized, except by newsmen, who pressed me to grant a radio and television interview. I told the news people that I would make the requested appearance only during any recess or after the proceedings were over.

About 10 a. m., the judge ordered a brief recess and I duly stepped out into the Supreme Court rotunda outside the court room to speak to the radio and television reporters who had set up their cameras and microphones there.

The ensuing proceedings were broadcast on both television and radio, and extensively reported in the press, and films and tapes of these broadcasts are available.

Radio Station WINS put on what they themselves announced as an uncut and un-edited tape recording of the interview which took place at that time. An accurate transcription of their broadcast, which is available for checking, both from myself and from the radio station (which made its tape available to the New York courts in a later proceeding) shows the following conversation and events:

Announcer: "As soon as the session was over, I spoke to the self-styled fuhrer, George Lincoln Rockwell. In the middle of our interview a riot started. That is news at the present moment. You'll see the pictures on television, in the papers--but this is how it took place. I asked Rockwell, 'If your Party should come to power, what would you do, Mr. Rockwell?' "

Cmdr. Rockwell: "Well, I would say that what we intend to do--as set forth in our program--in exact words we state that we intend to have the F. B. I. investigate all suspicious

people--not only Jews--but everybody that has been mixed up in the Communist movement, and it it can be proved before American juries that they're guilty of treason, we shall execute them as the Rosenbergs were executed--not because they were Jews--but because they were traitors."

Announcer: "Do you think that most Jews are traitors?"

Cmdr. Rockwell: "I, unfortunately, think that a great large number of them are. I have no scientific way of judging how many, but my experience has been that either Jews are mixed up in it or they actively oppose any exposure of it."

Announcer: "Do you have any percentage of estimate on the percentage of Jews that you would say are traitors?"

Cmdr. Rockwell: "A very loose estimate, which I have no backing for except my own guess, and that's 80%."

Announcer: "Do you think that ..." (Shouting and yelling by crowd)

Spectator: "If you take him outside, I'll break his neck for him--you dirty bum, you!"

Announcer: "Rockwell just told us he is use to this sort of treatment but the mob is pushing him now--getting close. Rockwell is now under police guard."

As reported by Radio Station WINS, during this TV and radio interview, I was attacked by between 100 and 300 persons, most of whom later proclaimed that they were Jewish and who were shouting "Get him! Get him!"-- and "Kill him! Kill him!" --all as set forth in a brief subsequently filed in the New York courts by the District Attorney of Manhattan. (Exhibit A)

I was not arrested by the many policemen and court officers present during this attack by the largely Jewish mob in the Supreme Court building during the TV interview, because I violated no law and in no way attempted to incite or irritate the crowd or even make a speech. I did nothing more than answer questions put to me in a conversational and often inaudible tone of voice (with all the shouting and screaming going on).

I was able to escape this scene with my life only because of the extensive and strenuous effort of the New York Police Department, which gave me an escort to the airport where I was bound, and told me that they would see that my protection was guaranteed any place I wished to go in New York City.

Subsequently, on or about the 28th day of June 1960, a member of the Jewish War Veterans named Lester Fahn, aided, abetted and counseled by another Jewish War Veteran and the attorney for the Jewish War Veterans, Jerome Cohen, conspired together with a Jewish justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Judicial District, Lewis L. Friedman, and with others presently unknown, to obtain a warrant for my arrest charging disorderly conduct, violation of Section 720 and 722, Subdivisions 1 and 2 of the Penal Law of the State of New York, for "disorderly conduct" (one misdemeanor and one "offense").

The "misdemeanor" makes the alleged crime extraditable under New York law. But no effort was made to extradite me from my home in Arlington, Virginia, for a period of more than six years, even though my presence in Arlington, Virginia, was "notorious" and extremely well known to all concerned, both from regular and extensive news coverage and from the special knowledge of the Jewish War Veterans as shown by their publications, and the Jewish judge who issued this unlawful warrant (who, I understand, has since been impeached for misconduct and disbarred as an attorney).

During this same period of six years, I made at least four highly publicized trips into New York State, one time into New York City itself, to

speak at colleges and universities. In 1964, after a tremendous flood of publicity, such that the conspirators cannot have failed to be aware of the facts, I spoke at Hofstra University, only a mile or so from New York City itself. The New York police informed me that I would be arrested under this warrant at that time, which was effective state-wide, and I duly prepared to be arrested and defend myself. But the warrant was not served.

I believe, and have reason to believe, that the warrant and all the processes accompanying it were being "saved" to prevent me from entering into or demonstrating politically in New York City, which was why it was not served when I was at Hofstra University.

On or about March 9, 1966, almost six years after issuance of this warrant, during which no effort had been made to extradite me or to serve it when I was in the jurisdiction of the New York courts, the Jewish War Veterans, more particularly the said Lester Fahn and Jerome Cohen, further conspired together and with others unknown, to force the police to serve this six-year-old warrant only moments before I was to speak to a large group of students at Columbia University.

I was accordingly seized by police, taken to night court, put in jail, and released on bail.

Subsequently, the prosecutors in the case against me (both of whom were also Jewish) forced me to make at least six trips to New York City for trial, only to have the case continued further, although the prosecutors knew from the beginning, as did the complaining witness, Lester Fahn, the judge who signed the warrant, Lewis Friedman, and all others concerned, that there were no grounds whatsoever for any legal prosecution, incarceration or other proceedings. For a period from March 9, 1966 until June 23, 1966, I was continually harassed and prevented from exercising my right to travel freely, speak freely and exercise my other constitutional rights by the fact that I was technically "in custody" in New York and repeatedly required to make expensive and long trips to New York City from Virginia.

In order to get the District Attorney to cease this prosecution and harassment, as detailed above, I was forced to sign a release, guaranteeing the officials of New York, more particularly Judge Friedman, the Jewish War Veterans, Lester Fahn, the complaining witness, and Jerome Cohen, against any civil recovery by myself for their conspiracy to accomplish my false arrest, malicious prosecution, and false imprisonment. (Exhibit B)

On June 23, 1966, the District Attorney's office finally moved to dismiss these charges and openly admitted that they were groundless and that there was no law under which they could proceed.

The avowed purposes of the conspirators named herein and complained of, are notoriously to silence and deprive the complainant of his plain rights under the Constitution of the United States to speak and preach the doctrines which he sincerely believes. The Jewish War Veterans, and more particularly the conspirators complained of herein, have made no secret of their determination to silence the complainant, if not do him physical harm. They have actually succeeded in effectively silencing him in the City of New York and have actually and physically attacked him.

Complainant believes that th conspirators, the Jewish War Veterans, Lester Fahn, Jerome Cohen, Lewis Friedman, and all others involved, have used the color of local law to violate the constitutional rights of the complainant, all in violation of federal law and that they have conspired together to accomplish this unlawful end, also in violation of federal law.

Complainant has been told confidentially by the New York Police Department that they wanted no part of this arrest or prosecution, and complainant has good reason to believe this to be true. (He was not arrested by the police nor upon police complaint, although there were large numbers of police all during the incident used by the conspirators to have the complainant arrested, jailed and prosecuted and denied his civil rights for a period of almost six years.)

If the conspirators are successful, as they have been so far, in this terrorist attack on the complainant (and others who believe as he does), there can be no question that such violations of federal law will continue and increase, as the conspirators openly indicate.

Complainant therefore asks that the United States Government take action to enforce the laws of the United States against Lewis Friedman, Jerome Cohen, Lester Fahn, and any and all others acting in concert with them, the Jewish War Veterans, and any and all other groups which have participated in the unlawful conspiracy and acts set forth above to deprive complainant of his rights and to terrorize him, under color of local law, all in contravention of the United States Constitution and the statutes of the United States.

George Lincoln Rockwell
6150 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia

AFFIDAVIT

State of _____ }
County of _____ } ss:

Personally appeared before me, Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid George Lincoln Rockwell of Arlington, Virginia, who made oath in proper form of law that all the above complaint and statements therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July 1965.

Affiant

Notary Public

My commission expires: _____

To all to whom these Presents shall come or may Concern,

Greeting: *KNOW YE, That* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

for and in consideration of the sum of [illegible]

lawful money of the United States of America [illegible]

the [illegible] whereof is hereby acknowledged, have remised, released, and forever discharged and by these presents do [illegible] for [illegible] *heirs, executors, and administrators and assigns, remise, release and forever discharge the* [illegible] *heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of and from all manner of actions, causes of action, suits, debts, dues, sums of money, accounts, reckoning, bonds, bills, specialties, covenants, contracts, controversies, agreements, promises, variances, trespasses, damages, judgments, extents, executions, claims and demands whatsoever, in law, in admiralty, or in equity, which against* [illegible]

ever had, now have or which [illegible] *heirs, executors or administrators, hereafter can, shall or may have for, upon or by reason of any matter* [illegible] *whatsoever from the beginning of the world to the day of the date of these presents* [illegible]

This release may not be changed orally

In Witness Whereof, [illegible]

day of [illegible]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

[illegible]

On the [illegible] *before me* [illegible]

[illegible] known, and known [illegible] instrument, and duly acknowledged [illegible]

State of
County of } ss.:

On the day of 19 before me personally came

to me known, and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same

---

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

TO

LESTER B. PARIS ET AL.

General Release

FOIPA ACCOUNTING COVER SHEET

Main Bureau File 175-43 Section _____

Actual pages 39 Released 37 Withheld 2

Withheld pages (2) are:

Number of Pages:	Exemptions cited:

Referrals to other Government agencies:

	Other:
2	OUTSIDE SCOPE OF REQUEST

Requester _____ Subject GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/8/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (175-8) P

SUBJECT: CHANGED:

[redacted]

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL; GEORGE L. ROCKWELL

[redacted]

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP)
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

1cc enclosure sent Richmond Vas Vegas, J.A. Marion DID.
1cc retained from 2722-JB

Title of this case has been marked changed to set forth the names of [redacted] ROCKWELL, [redacted] and the American Nazi Party, which were not carried in Albuquerque teletype to the Director, dated 3/6/67, since [redacted] had not been interviewed and in some cases the spelling of the names in his letters which were all handwritten was questioned. [redacted]

D.E., TEX

Re Albuquerque teletype to Bureau, 3/6/67.

[redacted]

EX 101 MCT-33 175-45

[redacted]

3 - Bureau (Enc 12) (RM)
2 - Chicago (Enc 6) (RM)
2 - El Paso (175-1) (Enc 7) (RM)
2 - Albuquerque
JFC:rag
(9)

REC-8 30 MAR 13 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AQ 175-8

LEADS

The Bureau is requested to advise the Richmond Office if it desires GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL to be interviewed.

EL PASO DIVISION

AT EL PASO, TEXAS

[redacted]

CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

[redacted]

b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Albuquerque, New Mexico
March 8, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted];

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL;

[redacted]

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP)
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

[redacted]

b7C

Investigation is being conducted in this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

175-43-1

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/8/67

[redacted] was interviewed at [redacted]. At the outset of the interview [redacted] read and signed a written waiver of his rights after being advised of the identity of [redacted] as a Special Agent of the FBI, and of SA [redacted] desire to question him regarding his possible involvement in a plot to assassinate President LYNDON B. JOHNSON. The signed waiver is retained in the file.

[redacted] advised that he was in El Paso, Texas on September 8, 1966, when he heard an individual who appeared to be a member of the American Nazi Party (ANP), making an outdoor speech at the plaza of downtown El Paso. [redacted] stated that he was certain of the date, as he flew to Hawaii the following day. He stated that following the speech, he went to the Oasis Restaurant located off the Plaza, and that he joined the individual who had made the speech and a few others at a table there. He stated that he had mentioned to this individual, who identified himself as [redacted] that he had met GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL during the early Summer of 1960 in Georgia. When questioned regarding the circumstances of this meeting, [redacted] claimed that he was in Bainbridge, Georgia while he was AWOL from the U.S. Army, and that ROCKWELL was there at the same time making a speech and distributing literature, and that the extent of his meeting with ROCKWELL was shaking hands with him following his speech.

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

On 3/7/67 at Roswell, New Mexico File # AQ 175- 8

by SA [redacted] 19 Date dictated 3/8/67

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

To ~~whom~~ whom it may Concern. b7c

Subject: The Assacenation of Mr Johnson our President.

I would like to inform you of my knowledge, in concern with the Assacention of the Pres. But under the circumstances I am limited in some information, in fear that my life also may be at stake:
my associates have a great deal of influnces, and t. pressure is infaluable.
the men involved are, agyressive, intelectual guenises our leader being [redacted] George L. Rockwe of the american nazi party, and our Chicago Assoc. [redacted] one of our more important Colegues being [redacted]

The Plan is quite unique, and without a doubt intelligently Constructed and infaluable.
our most important Colegues being [redacted] to which the life of the president is meanningless.
what I have told you, is only Part of wh Could be only the ~~begin~~ start of the total dis aster of this government. and distruction to this Countrys Economy
my affiliation with This Party in a Sense, was [redacted]

(over)

to my Knowledge being Limited. I am not trying to Create an escape-goat. but to inform you of the importance of this Crucial matter.

I would Like to confide in the Local Federal officers or the Sheriff Himself. as This is an imparitive matter. And without a doubt of the essence.

I Have written a Letter to the President of the U.S. Mr Clinton informing Him of the threat on his Life. b2c

So I will no Longer Consider myself related to the Party, or of any actions Holding me responsible.

The information I Have given you is Correct. and also quite Clear.

But I would Like to impress upon you that I do not Hold to the influence of the Party. And procrastination is involved in this matter.

To [redacted] and all

Local Federal officers.

3/15/67

1 - Mr. J. A. Marion
Room 902 9th and D
1 - Mr. Trimbach

AIRTEL

VICT-33 175-43-1

REC-8

To: SAC, Albuquerque (175-8)

From: Director, FBI

[redacted] ET AL.,
CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES
OO: AQ

EX-101

ReAQairtel 3/8/67

Enclosed for Las Vegas and Richmond is one copy of referenced airtel and letterhead memorandum.

Since allegations by [redacted] involved a possible conspiracy, character of case should be as shown above.

Immediate action must be taken to resolve the allegations furnished by [redacted] In essence, this involves a conspiracy to assassinate President Johnson by members of the American Nazi Party and others, [redacted]

b7C

2 - Chicago
2 - El Paso (175-1)
1 - Richmond (Enclosures 2)
1 - Las Vegas (Enclosures 2)

[redacted] MAR 13 1967

JHT:emf
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 28 1967

61 MAR 22 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SAC, Albuquerque
RE: [redacted]

El Paso should determine if the American Nazi Party or other similar group had a speaker at the plaza of downtown El Paso on 9/8/66. [redacted]

A decision concerning any interview of George Lincoln Rockwell by the Richmond Office is being held in abeyance pending results of above investigation.

Bureau indices being checked on all subjects and pertinent data will be furnished interested offices.

All leads [redacted] to receive immediate attention and significant developments are to be furnished to the Bureau and interested offices by teletype or telephone. Results of negative investigation should be promptly furnished by airtel enclosing letterhead memorandum.

67C

NOTE:

[redacted] has alleged that in September, 1966, he was approached by [redacted] in presence of [redacted] to assist in plot to assassinate President Johnson. [redacted] according to [redacted] claimed that one [redacted] alleged that information furnished by [redacted] indicated the American Nazi Party was behind the conspiracy and [redacted] would receive $1,000,000 for his part. [redacted] subsequently declined to participate. Investigation to date.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE.

NOTE (CONT.)

67C

[redacted] Nevertheless, additional investigation considered necessary to completely resolve this matter. Secret Service advised locally and at headquarters level.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/15/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (175-7) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
[redacted]
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL;
[redacted]
AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP)
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT
(OO: Albuquerque)

[redacted]

One copy of the enclosed letterhead memorandum and one copy of the referenced 3/8/67 Albuquerque letterhead memo are being furnished to the Secret Service Office at Chicago and to Region 1, 113th MI Group, which covers the Chicago, Illinois area.

ENCLOSURE REC 45 MCI-24 175-43-2

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1?) (RM)
2 - Albuquerque (175-8) (Enc. 7) (RM)
2 - El Paso (175-1) (Enc. 7) (RM)
2 - Chicago (1 - 157-3) (ANP)
GGP:gas
(9)

MAR 16 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI EL PASO

522 PM URGENT 3-15-67 DRH

TO DIRECTOR, ALBUQUERQUE (175-8) AND RICHMOND.

FROM EL PASO (175-1)(P)

[redacted] GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL; [redacted] AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP), THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

RE AQ AIRTEL MARCH EIGHT LAST.

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/17/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (175-8)P

SUBJECT: [redacted]
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL;
[redacted]
AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP)
CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Re Albuquerque teletype 3/17/67

There are enclosed for the Bureau 12 copies, for Chicago, El Paso, and Richmond 7 copies of a LHM setting forth results of interview with [redacted] at Hobbs, New Mexico on 3/16/67.

One copy disseminated to U.S. Secret Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 12)(RM)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 7)(RM)
2 - El Paso (Encl 7)(RM)
2 - Richmond (Enc. 7)(RM)
2 - Albuquerque
JFC/pal
(11)

175-43-12

REC-82

15 MAR 20 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

TELETYPE UNIT
MAR 6 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

O

625 PM URGENT 3-6-67 TMO

TO DIRECTOR, FBI EL PASO, CHICAGO, AND WASHINGTON FIELD

RELAY PLAINTEXT TO WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM ALBUQUERQUE 175-8

[redacted] THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT

ON MARCH SIX, INSTANT, CHAVES COUNTY [redacted]

[redacted] FURNISHED COPIES OF THREE LETTERS WRITTEN BY

[redacted] WHICH WERE FURNISHED BY [redacted] TO [redacted] ON

MORNING OF MARCH SIX, INSTANT.

LETTER ADDRESSED "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN"

STATES THE FOLLOWING INVOLVED IN PLOT TO ASSASSINATE

PRESIDENT JOHNSON:

[redacted] AND GEORGE L. ROCKWELL

OF A AND P; [redacted]

[redacted] AND [redacted]

ANOTHER LETTER ADDRESSED TO "COMRADE SUPERIOR

[redacted]

EL PASO, TEXAS" STATED DAVIDSON IS WITHDRAWING FROM PLAN

END PAGE ONE

EX-103
REC 13
62-109078
175-43-

TWO COPIES TO
59 MAR 15 1967
MAR 28 1967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 17 1967
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

3-08 PM 3-17-67 URGENT SHB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM RICHMOND (175-9) LP

[redacted] GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL; [redacted] AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP). THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

RE EL PASO TEL TO BUREAU MARCH FIFTEEN LAST.

ENCLOSED FOR CHICAGO IS COPY OF RETEL.

EL PASO BE ADVISED THAT RICHMOND INDICES NEGATIVE RE [redacted] AND [redacted] IS A LEADER OF CHICAGO ANP CHAPTER. GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL , LEADER OF ANP, ARLINGTON, VA., PRESENTLY ON SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT TOUR OF UNITED STATES.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF INTERVIEW WITH ROCKWELL IS DESIRED RE REFERENCED TEL. IF SO, RICHMOND WILL ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN ROCKWELLS PRESENT LOCATION FOR INTERVIEW PURPOSES.

CHICAGO FURNISH INFO RE BACKGROUND OF [redacted] TO EL PASO AND ALBUQUERQUE. EXPEDITE.

CHICAGO, EL PASO AND ALBUQUERQUE ADVISED BY MAIL.

END.

REC 20 18 MAR 23 1967

WA

GJG

EX-114

FBI WASH DC MAR 29 1967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAR 22 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI EL PASO

953AM DEFERRED 3-22-67 WPS

TO DIRECTOR, ALBUQUERQUE (175-8) AND SEATTLE

FROM EL PASO (175-1) -P- 2P

[redacted] GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL;
[redacted] CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT OF
THE U. S. OO ALBUQUERQUE.

RE EP AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR MARCH TWENTYONE LAST, CC SEATTLE, REQUESTING INTERVIEW WITH [redacted]

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

REC-59 175-43

12 MAR 23 1967

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
(ANPLA), Also Known As The
American Nazi Party
Western Division (ANPWD)

A source advised on August 2, 1966, that the American Nazi Party, Los Angeles, California (ANPLA), which branch has also been known as the American Nazi Party, Western Division (ANPWD), maintains its headquarters at 4375 North Peck Road, El Monte, California, and that RALPH PERRY FORBES is the Captain in charge of the Western Division.

At a press conference on May 2, 1963, in Los Angeles, California, RALPH PERRY FORBES stated he was at that time a Lieutenant in the ANP and the ninth-ranking officer of the organization. He stated he arrived in Los Angeles May 1, 1963, to take charge of the party's headquarters in the Los Angeles area, which has control over party activities in the Southwestern United States.

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, self-styled national commander of the ANP, arrived in Los Angeles on May 6, 1963, and was photographed by the local press with RALPH PERRY FORBES.

APPENDIX

FD-376 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/21/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (175-1) (P)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL.
[redacted]
CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT
OF THE U. S.

b2c

CO: AQ

Re Bureau airtel to AQ dated 3/15/67;
AQ airtel to the Bureau dated 3/18/67

Enclosed for the Seattle Office are one copy each of the following communications:

LHM dated 3/8/67 at AQ.

LHM dated 3/15/67 at CG.

3-Bureau (RM)
2-Albuquerque (RM)
3-Seattle (Encls. 4) (RM)
(175-8) (1- 87-11125)
2-El Paso (175-1) (87-6201)

175-43-20

DJR:mad
(10)

REC 31

12 MAR 23 1967

53 MAR 31 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

No action
10:30 pm, 3/24/67

TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

757PM DEFERRED 3-24-67 KAM

TO DIRECTOR, ALBUQUERQUE, LAS VEGAS

FROM KANSAS CITY (175-7)

[redacted] GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL; [redacted] AMERICAN NAZI PARTY ANP. CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. OO ALBUQUERQUE.

TRIMBACH

RE LAS VEGAS TEL TO BUREAU MARCH TWENTYTHREE LAST.

[redacted] INTERVIEWED THIS DATE IN KANSAS CITY AT RESIDENCE, [redacted] HAS ONLY HEARD OF GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL THROUGH ROCKWELL'S ACTIVITY WITH ANP AND HAS NEVER BEEN A MEMBER OF ANP OR KNOWN ANY MEMBERS. [redacted] ADVISED HE HAS NEVER INDICATED OR DESIRED TO HARM PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN ANY WAY AND DOES NOT KNOW OF ANYONE WHO DESIRES TO HARM PRESIDENT. [redacted]

REC 32 175-43-21

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE 376

MAR 31 1967

cc Trimbach

ERAL AU OF INVESTIGATION
..S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAR 23 1967

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI LASVEGAS

1147 AM URGENT 3-23-67 JCK

TO: DIRECTOR ALBUQUERQUE, KANSAS CITY AND MEMPHIS

FROM: LAS VEGAS 175-3

[redacted] GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL; [redacted] AMERICAN NAZI PARTY ANP , CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. OO:AQ

RE LA TELETYPE DATED MARCH TWENTY TWO LAST.

[redacted]

175-45-23

MAR 28 1967

END PAGE ONE

3/24/67

CODE

DEFERRED

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

1 - Mr. Sullivan
(Attention: Mr. C. D. Brennan, Rm. 930, 9th & D)
1 - Mr. Trimbach

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (175-7)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (175-43)

[redacted] ET AL., CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, OO: ALBUQUERQUE

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, SCHEDULED TO BE IN CHICAGO EVENING OF MARCH TWENTY FIVE THROUGH TWENTY SEVEN. CHICAGO PROMPTLY INTERVIEW ROCKWELL REGARDING ALLEGED PLOT TO KILL THE PRESIDENT. DETERMINE IF HE KNOWS

SUBJECTS [redacted] RICHMOND

ALBUQUERQUE AND EL PASO ADVISED BY AIRMAIL.

175-43-24

ST-110

12 MAR 28 1967

1 - Albuquerque (175-8)
1 - El Paso (175-1)
1 - Richmond (175-9)

JHT:emf
(6)

NOTE: [redacted]

Information thus far has failed to develop any information to substantiate existence of such a plot but we are pursuing all logical investigation to resolve the matter promptly.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.....

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

VIA TELETYPE
MAR 24 1967
ENCIPHERED

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b7C

NOTE (CONT.)

Rockwell, head of the ANP, should be interviewed regarding [redacted] allegation. [redacted] of the Internal Security Section advised Rockwell's ANP activities closely followed and Rockwell has been interviewed in the past and there would be no objection to interviewing him about captioned case.

Information received to date has been disseminated to Secret Service.

NR 24 305
ENC MSE
CK MSE
APPROVED BY MSE
TYPED BY
LOGGED BY

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 26 1967
TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

9:10 PM DEFERRED 3-26-67 TLS

TO DIRECTOR(175-43), AND ALBUQUERQUE(175-8)

FROM CHICAGO (175-7)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted] ET AL CONSIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, OO: ALBUQUERQUE.

REBUTEL TO CHICAGO MARCH TWENTY FOUR LAST.

GEORGE LINCOLN RICKWELL (Rockwell) INTERVIEWED MARCH TWENTY SIX INSTANT AT CHICAGO. DENIED KNOWING [redacted] OR [redacted] OR ANYTHING CONCERNING A PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON. ROCKWELL EXECUTED WAIVER WAS WHOLLY COOPERATIVE. IS TO MAKE INQUIRY OF "TWO HUNDRED OF MY TOP PEOPLE" THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES TO DETERMINE IF [redacted] OR [redacted] KNOWN TO THEM. ROCKWELL STATED CONTACT WOULD PROBABLY BE BY PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE AND WOULD FURNISH RESULTS PROMPTLY TO CHICAGO.

REC 48 175-43-27

CHICAGO WILL SUBMIT AIRTEL WITH LHM RE ROCKWELL INTERIVEW. CHICAGO SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE WILL RECEIVE LHM COPIES.

MAR 27 1967

RICHMOND AND EL PASO FURNISHED COPIES THIS TEL BY AIR MAIL.

END

DLH

FBI WASH DC

53

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: March 23, 1967

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (175-5)(RUC)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
ETAL
CONSPIRACY TO KILL PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES
OO: ALBUQUERQUE

Re El Paso teletype to Bureau 3/22/67 and El Paso teletype to Seattle 3/23/67.

Enclosed are five copies of an LHM for the Bureau and two each for El Paso and Albuquerque.

No local dissemination is being furnished in this matter to the Secret Service, Seattle due to the fact that all investigation relates to events in the Albuquerque and El Paso areas.

The setting out of additional leads in this matter concerning information furnished by [redacted] is being left to the discretion of the office of origin inasmuch as it appears from the information available to Seattle that almost all of this investigation has been completed.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)(REG)
2 - Albuquerque (Enc. 2)(REG)
2 - El Paso (Enc. 2)(REG)
1 - Seattle
DCR/drm
(8)

175-43-31

REC 48

20 MAR 25 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

53 MAR 31 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
March 23, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RE: [redacted]
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL;
[redacted]
AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP)
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

SEATTLE, WASH.

[redacted] pertinent information concerning this interview is set forth hereafter.

DJC
DJD

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-40-21

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] He advised he has heard of the name GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL but has never talked to ROCKWELL, has never heard him talk, and has no recollection of ROCKWELL speaking or being in El Paso, Texas on September 8,.1966.

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7c
b7d

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/23/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (175-1) (P)

SUBJECT: [redacted]; GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL; [redacted] CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.

OO: AQ

Re EP airtel to the Bureau dated 3/21/67; EP teletype to the Bureau dated 3/22/67

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above.

Copies of the LHM are being designated for the below listed offices. Extra copies are being furnished the AQ Office for dissemination locally to the U. S. Secret Service and the Military Intelligence Agencies.

4-Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
(1- 87-91502)
3-Albuquerque (Encls. 7) (175-8) (1- 87-7194) (RM)
1-Chicago (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
2-Detroit (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Richmond (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
2-Seattle (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM) (1- 87-11125)
1-El Paso (175-1) (87-6201)
DJR:mad (16)

12 ENCLOSURES

61 APR 3 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 3/27/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (175-43)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (175-7) (RUC)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
ET AL
AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Re Bureau teletype to Chicago dated 3/24/67 and Chicago teletype to the Bureau dated 3/26/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above setting forth interview of subject GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL. 7 copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum are being furnished to each of the Albuquerque and El Paso Offices. 2 copies are designated for Richmond, for information, since that office is origin in the general substantive ROCKWELL matter.

One copy of the enclosed letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the Secret Service Office at Chicago and to Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group, which covers the Chicago, Illinois, area.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
2 - Albuquerque (175-8) (Enc.7) (RM)
2 - El Paso (175-1) (Enc.7) (RM)
2 - Richmond (175-9) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
3 - Chicago
(1 - 157-3) (AMERICAN NAZI PARTY)
(1 - 157-122) (GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL)

GGP:gas
(12)

REC 30 175-43-37

12 MAR 29 1967

ST-107

C.C. - WICK

1 cc L/M to RAO
1 cc L/M to Secret Service
JHT/al
3-30-67

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 APR 7 1967

The document executed by GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL on 3/26/67 at Chicago, listing his rights on being interviewed and a waiver of those rights, is being retained as a LA exhibit in the Chicago file concerning this matter.

In the event ROCKWELL furnishes information concerning this alleged plot or the individuals who are alleged to be involved in the plot, obtained from his alleged sources to Chicago, that information will be immediately forwarded to the Bureau and Albuquerque.

Since investigation concerning this matter has been completed at Chicago, it is being considered RUC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. CG 175-7

Chicago, Illinois
March 27, 1967

[redacted]

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL;

[redacted]

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

b2c

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

175-43-37

Investigation is being conducted in this matter.

ENCLOSURE

FD [illegible] (Rev. 4-13-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 27, 1967

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL was interviewed in his room, number 3, of the Air Host Motel, 4101 Mannheim Road, Schiller Park, Illinois. On this occasion SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] identified themselves to ROCKWELL as Special Agents of the FBI. ROCKWELL was advised that the Special Agents desired to interview him concerning his own and the American Nazi Party's alleged involvement in a plot to assassinate LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States. [redacted] then handed to ROCKWELL a document containing a written listing of rights, in submitting to the interview, with the written waiver of those rights. ROCKWELL was requested to read the document and to sign the waiver of rights before initiating the interview. ROCKWELL read the document, stated he thoroughly understood his rights under the circumstances and signed the waiver of rights. ROCKWELL stated he desired to cooperate in any way he could to be of assistance in the matter. The signed waiver of rights executed by ROCKWELL is being retained in this file at Chicago, Illinois.

ROCKWELL identified himself as the Commander of the American Nazi Party (ANP) with headquarters at Arlington, Virginia. ROCKWELL advised he could not recall ever having any association with or ever having heard of [redacted], who has also used the names [redacted] and [redacted]. He asserted he could not recall ever having any association with or ever having heard of [redacted] or [redacted]. ROCKWELL stated the name [redacted] sounded familiar to him but the name could have been that of any number of police officers, in various cities across the country, he may have come in contact with. He related to his knowledge he does not personally know anyone by the name of [redacted]

ROCKWELL further advised he has never been aware of a conspiracy or heard of a plot participated in or to be participated in by [redacted] or anyone else, with ROCKWELL's assistance or the assistance of the ANP, for the purpose of assassinating, harming, or endangering the life of the President of the United States.

On 3/26/67 at Schiller Park, Illinois File # CG 175-7

SA [redacted] . SA [redacted] 3/27/67

by _____ Date dictated _____

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ROCKWELL related he has to be alert at all times for the possibility of a "frame up" from his avowed enemies. He advised when he learns of any information of a violent nature, he has in the past and will continue to do in the future, advise the appropriate law enforcement agency so that proper precautions can be taken concerning such violence. ROCKWELL asserted he must take action to protect himself from the "frame up" and further, as a protective measure, from becoming identified with the activities of extremist groups he has no association with and from "nuts", who may be potentially dangerous, who identify themselves with the ANP when in fact they have no standing with his Party.

ROCKWELL asserted he plans to correspond in the near future with , "200 of my top people," throughout the United States and would make inquiry of them to determine if these individuals have any information concerning [redacted]

ROCKWELL concluded if he receives any information concerning these people, from his sources, he would promptly furnish that information to the FBI.

b7c

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. CG 175-7

Chicago, Illinois
March 27, 1967

[redacted]
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL;
[redacted]
AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Investigation is being conducted in this matter.

April 3, 1967

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Trimbach

To: SAC, Albuquerque (175-8)

REC 27

From: Director, FBI (175-43)-39

[redacted]

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY CONSPIRACY
TO KILL THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
OO:ALBUQUERQUE

b7C

ReAQairtel to Bureau 3/28/67.

It is noted [redacted] advised that subject [redacted] admitted to him he made up this plot in an effort to be declared mentally incompetent. Based on this statement, plus the fact that investigation shows that [redacted] fabricated this story, you should vigorously pursue a violation of 18, USC, 1001, with the appropriate United States Attorney. Promptly advise Bureau of results of your discussion with the United States Attorney.

Be certain the U. S. Marshal and appropriate prison officials where [redacted] is incarcerated are aware of [redacted] statement to [redacted] that it was easier to escape from a mental hospital than from a prison.

JHT:pah
(4)

MAILED 19
APR 3 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 APR 10 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/27/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (175-7) - RUC -

SUBJECT: [redacted] JR.;

[redacted]

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP),
CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES
00: Albuquerque

Re Las Vegas teletype to Bureau, 3/23/67, and Kansas City teletype to Bureau, Albuquerque and Las Vegas, 3/24/67. 175-43-21

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interview of [redacted] Kansas City, Missouri. Two copies are furnished to office of origin, Albuquerque, and one copy for information to Las Vegas.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

MCT-8 175-43-40

3 - Bureau (Encl. 8)
2 - Albuquerque (175-9) (Encl. 2)
1 - Las Vegas (Info) (Encl. 1)
1 - Kansas City
WGB:bm
(7)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE
RAO, ISD, CRD, SEC SER
DATE FORWARD: 2-30-67
HOW FORWARD:
BY: [illegible]

TO MAR 29 1967

61 APR 10 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

March 27, 1967

[redacted]

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP),
CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES

[redacted] stated he has only heard of George Lincoln Rockwell through Rockwell's activity with the American Nazi Party and has never been a member of the American Nazi Party, nor has he ever known any members of this group. The American Nazi Party is characterized in the attached appendix.

[redacted] advised he has never indicated or desired to harm President Johnson in any way and does not know anyone who would like to harm the President.

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-43-40

ENCLOSURE

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
These two pages are outside the scope of your request

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

_____

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
OF THE WORLD UNION OF
FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL
SOCIALISTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

In his book "This Time The World", copyrighted in 1961, George Lincoln Rockwell identified himself as Commander, American Nazi Party of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS), Arlington, Virginia.

The April 4, 1963 issue of "The Richmond News Leader", a Richmond, Virginia, daily newspaper, reported that George Lincoln Rockwell had, on the previous day, again applied for the American Nazi Party to be chartered in the State of Virginia, but this request was turned down by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. This action was taken pursuant to an act of the 1962 Virginia Assembly which prohibits use of "Nazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia charter. This article further pointed out that Rockwell's Party is presently chartered in the State of Virginia as the George Lincoln Rockwell Party.

On August 14, 1964, a source advised that the ANP - WUFENS was organized by George Lincoln Rockwell at his residence in Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1959, as an international "National Socialist" movement based on the German Nazi Party headed by Adolf Hitler. He added that Rockwell is the dominant force and personality in this party; that he is espousing a "line" of hatred against the Jews and Negroes; and that he is seeking, through speeches, distribution of literature and picketing, to establish a cohesive and dominant political party in the United States and in foreign countries.

According to the "Stormtrooper's Manual", an official publication of the ANP, the phases of ANP struggle for power are fourfold, namely, first "to make ourselves known to the masses"; second, "the dissemination of our program and truth about the Party"; third, "organizing the people who have been converted to our propaganda"; and fourth, "the attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses".

APPENDIX CONTINUED

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY OF THE WORLD UNION OF FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

On September 16, 1965, the source advised that George Lincoln Rockwell believes he has completed the first three phases in his struggle for power and is now into the fourth stage, to wit, the "attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses". The source stated Rockwell believes this because of his success in gaining a place on the ticket in the November, 1965 gubernatorial election in the State of Virginia.

FOIPA ACCOUNTING COVER SHEET

Main Subject File 95-140215 Section _____

Actual pages 195 Released 177 Withheld 18

Withheld pages (18) are:

Number of Pages:

18

Exemptions cited:

(b)(7)(C), (D)

Referrals to other Government agencies:

Other:

Requester ~~Subject~~ VICTIM GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES G[illegible]RNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Jevons, 7133

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 8/25/67

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, victim;
MURDER

The Resident Agency at Alexandria, Virginia, just advised that the Arlington County Police Department is delivering to the Laboratory this afternoon fragments of bullets and a cartridge case for examination in an attempt to determine the type of weapon from which these items were fired. It is understood that no weapon has been recovered in this matter.

ACTION:

Upon receipt of the evidence, it will be immediately examined and you will be kept advised of the results.

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Bishop
1-Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

[redacted]

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MCT N 95-140215-1

REC 36

EX 101

AUG 29 1967

SEVEN

13

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA

POLICE DEPARTMENT
1424 NORTH UHLE STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201

WILLIAM G. FAWVER, MAJOR
CHIEF OF POLICE

August 25, 1967

RAYMOND S. COLE, INSPECTOR
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE
WALTER E. BELL, INSPECTOR
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re: George Lincoln Rockwell
Offense: Murder

Attention: Laboratory

Dear Sir:

On August 25, 1967 at approximately 12:02 p.m. one George Lincoln Rockwell, white, male, was murdered in front of 6021 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington County, Virginia.

Exhibit #1: 1 shell cassing taken from roof of building at 6029 Wilson Blvd., Property #23871.

Exhibit #2: 1 piece of projectile taken from the body of George Lincoln Rockwell stuck in the skin and T-shirt where bullet entered his heart.
1 ~~spent bullet~~ cartridge case found on ground or asphalt near auto of George Lincoln Rockwell, Property #23873.

Exhibit #3: 3 plastic bottles with labels described below on property sheet #23874 taken from body of George Lincoln Rockwell at morgue at Arlington Hospital. Each bottle contains particle of projectile removed from body of Rockwell.

We are submitting these exhibits to determine if it is possible to know the size of the bullet used, type of weapon used as we are unable to locate the weapon used in the murder.

These exhibits have not been examined by any other expert.

Thank you for your usual cooperation.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Bell, Inspector
Acting Chief of Police

Copy & specs retained in Lab for Lab action & report

REC- 67
EX-115

SEP 20 1967

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA
POLICE DEPARTMENT
1424 NORTH UHLE STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201

WILLIAM G. FAWVER, MAJOR
CHIEF OF POLICE

RAYMOND S. COLE, INSPECTOR
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE
WALTER E. BELL, INSPECTOR
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE

August 26, 1967

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Ref. Rockwell, George Lincoln

Dear Mr. Hoover

A pistol, Mauser #9811 found in the Bon Air Park, the area under investigation in the above case, is submitted with a request that it be compared with material previously submitted in this case and other suggested tests. (This weapon has not been unloadedd)

A reversible coat and a cap (Big Mac) are also submitted for examination at your option. There has been no expert examination conducted of the above material.

Yours truly

Walter E. Bell. Insp.
Acting Chief of Police

Copy & spec's returned in Lab for Lab action & report

EX-115

REC 6

10 AUG 29 1967

SEP 20 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 26, 1967

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. J. A. Marion

SUBJECT: GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL
AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
RACIAL MATTER

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

C. D. Brennan
S-T

At 3 p.m., 8/26/67 Special Agent [redacted] of the Alexandria, Virginia, Resident Agency advised Duty Agent [redacted] that at approximately 2:30 p.m. a gun believed to be the murder weapon in the assassination of captioned individual was found by the Arlington, Virginia, Police Department.

[redacted] advised that the gun, a 30 caliber Mauser pistol, serial number 9811, was found in Bon Air Park in Arlington, about a quarter of a mile from where the shooting of Rockwell took place on 8/25/67.

[redacted] advised that the Arlington Police Department was bringing the weapon to the Bureau Laboratory on this date. Duty Agent Parsons of the Laboratory Division was notified of this fact.

ACTION:

None. For information.

PJT:as
(7)

95-140215-4
REC-60 105-70374-5105

9 AUG 30 1967

54 SEP 6 1967

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA

POLICE DEPARTMENT
1424 NORTH UHLE STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201

WILLIAM G. FAWVER, MAJOR
CHIEF OF POLICE

RAYMOND S. COLE, INSPECTOR
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE
WALTER E. BELL, INSPECTOR
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE

August 28, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Officer [redacted]

Reference: Rockwell, George Lincoln - Murder

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am submitting a number of pieces of evidence in connection with the killing of George Lincoln Rockwell. The items listed are from four different sources and will be described in that manner.

#1. Items removed from John Patler at the time of his arrest for the murder of George Lincoln Rockwell identified as Property No. 23879.

1. 1 pair man's slacks, Farah make.
2. 1 man's black belt.
3. 1 pair man's black socks.
4. 1 man's yellow shirt with thin red and gold stripes Penthouse make.
5. 1 pair man's shoes, blue, Tredlite.
6. 1 white towel.

#2. The second group from inside a 1958 Chevrolet, Virginia 507-705 occupied by Rockwell at the time of the killing.

The first group will be seven bullet fragments identified as items 1 thru 7 of Property No. 23884.

The remains of one bullet fragment identified under Property No. 23882.

Copy & specs retained in Lab for Lab action & report

INDEX AND FILES

REC-28

EX 101

4 AUG 31 1967

SEP 20 1967

#3. Found in the home of John Patler.

1 cartridge case identified as Property No. 23881.

#4. Samples of material from roof of shopping center from which shots were fired at Rockwell.

2 pill boxes containing samples of tar from roof identified as Property No. 23885.

1 pill box containing green paint chips.

1 pill box containing white paint shavings identified as Property No. 23886.

1 pill box containing tar samples identified as Property No. 23883.

1 envelope containing lifted footprint impression identified as Property No. 23880.

Please compare articles in group #1 taken from John Patler with materials and prints in group #4 for identification. It is also requested that the towel in group #1 be checked for any method of identification as this may not have been the property of John Patler.

It is requested that bullet fragments listed in group #2 be compared with the Mauser and also be typed with the bullets which were previously submitted in this case. It is requested that the cartridge case submitted in group #3 be compared with the Mauser pistol and with the bullet previously submitted in this case. Material presented has not been subjected to any previous expert examination.

Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Walter E. Bell, Inspector
Acting Chief of Police

WEB/de

7-1a (Rev. 9-7-60)

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

1-Office, 7133

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Inspector
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Department
Arlington, Virginia 22201

August 29, 1967

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL,
VICTIM; MURDER

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. PC-A1015 KH
PC-A1021 KH IZ

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: See below

Examination requested: Firearms - Microscopic - Fingerprint

REC-38 [illegible]

Specimens: personally delivered on 8-25-67 by Officer [redacted]
under cover of letter dated 8-25-67 (PC-A1015 KH)

SEP 1 1967

Q1 Bullet jacket (#2)
Q2 - Q3 Two cartridge cases (#1 and #2)
Q4 - Q6 Three lead fragments (#3)

Specimens personally delivered on 8-26-67 by [redacted]
under cover of letter dated 8-26-67 (PC-A1021 KH IZ)

Q7 Coat
Q8 Cap

K1 7.63 mm Mauser Military Pistol, Serial Number 9811,
with five cartridges

MAILED 8
AUG 29 1967
COMM-FBI

4 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Results of examination:

This report confirms and supplements the telephonic reports which were furnished to your department on August 25, 26 and 28, 1967.

WGJ:nlb (4)

Page 1

(continued on next page)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The bullet jacket and the two cartridge cases, specimens Q1 through Q3, were identified as having been fired by the K1 automatic pistol.

Specimen Q5 is the base portion of the lead core from a jacketed bullet. Specimens Q4 and Q6 are small fragments of lead. These specimens could have formerly been portions of the lead core from the bullet represented by the Q1 bullet jacket. However, there are not sufficient microscopic markings remaining on these specimens to determine their specific origin.

When received in the Laboratory, the K1 automatic pistol was loaded with five cartridges. One cartridge was in the chamber of the weapon and the other four cartridges were in the magazine. These cartridges were manufactured by the Belgian firm of Fabrique Nationale d' Armes de Guerre (FN). The Q1 bullet jacket and the Q2 and Q3 cartridge cases are the same in all observable physical characteristics as the same components which make up portions of these five cartridges.

Specimen Q7 is a well-worn reversible raincoat, black on one side and khaki on the other. Its size is approximately 36 short. No labels were found on Q7. No hairs were found in the pockets or on the outside of the coat.

A portion of a pair of panty-hose was found in a pocket of the Q7 coat. Several overhand knots are tied in the leg. A label on the waistband bears the following: "MEDIUM 100% STRETCH NYLON 5' 3" TO 5' 6"." No hairs were found in the portion of a pair of panty-hose.

Specimen Q8 is a gray cotton visor cap and has a new appearance. A label in the cap bears the following: "BIG MURPH SANFORIZED WASHABLE UNION MADE 7¼." Products bearing this label are sold through G. C. Murphy Company stores. No hairs were found in the cap.

No visible or invisible laundry marks were found on Q7 or Q8 or on the portion of a pair of panty-hose.

You are being advised by a separate report as to the results of the fingerprint examinations which were conducted.

The above-listed items of evidence will be retained in the Laboratory until called for by a representative of your department.

RECORDED
8/26/67
jfk

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

File # [redacted]
Lab. # PC-A1015 KH

Mr. Walter E. Bell Let. 8/25 E X P E D I T E
Inspector
Acting Chief of Police
Examination requested by: Arlington County Police Dept.
Arlington, Va. 22201

Examination requested: Firearms (G&A)

Date received: 8/25/67 per del

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [redacted]

Per. del. on 8/25/67, by Officer [redacted]

8/26/67

67C

Returned to [redacted] 8-31-67

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 Bullet jacket (#2)
Q2 - Q3 Two cartridge cases (#1 and #2)
Q4 - Q6 Three lead fragments (#3)

PCA 1015

Q1 Portion of bullet jacket - solid nose - open base with rolled edge - Bright plated brass - 4 small impressions around skirt like those produced by staking bullet into cartridge case - blood-oil - hair & white fibers attached - 14 3/4 gm No ident marks observed - Q1 cy on inside appears to be 7.63 Mauser -

6R L. imp. .045 good marks
G1 imp .11

Ident K1 tests - Photo Q1-K1 48 m +11 3½ m (15x)

Q2-Q3

2 - 7.63 Mauser Cartridge Cases - FN * headstamp brass with brass primer - both have good marks - BF-FP-EXT & EJ. - each has four stake mark impressions

Q2 - "R" scratched near mouth - Q2 cy inside mouth

Q3 "XX" scratched on side - Q3 cy inside mouth -

PCA1015

Q2-Q3 (Cont)

Q3 (Cont) has marks (impressions) on side as thought stepped on on cement - blackish in

Both fired same weapon - Ident K1 list
BF - FP - EXT - EJECTOR

Photo Q3-K1 72mm f11 2mm (9x)
Q3-K1 Extractor 48mm f11 2mm (15x)

Q4 Lead fragment - 4 gm - bears blood & tissue in material - white fibers - no marks to ident source - bears are cut. Give marks - Q4 scratched on side

Q5 Major portion of lead core from bullet - 43¼ gm tissue-like material adhering - has ring around base portion where jacket was rolled in - suggestion of staking impression - base is generally same conformation of Q1 jacket - B scratched into base Q5 by a flatbed nose area - nose area has appearance of striking glass - white powdery deposits in dia approx .28

PCA1015

Q5 (cont)

some small holes.

Q6 small piece of lead - 12 gm - no marks to tell source - has fabric marks one side other side roughened (glass?) - "T" cut into one side Q6 cy other -

Possible weapons

7.63 Mauser	.045	.115
Star	04 -	.11
(Full auto)	05	11
Sauer & Sohn	.034	.125

TOKAREV 7.62 - (YR only)

Weapons firing Cartridge

ASTRA auto pistol Model 900

AZUL " "

Royal " " (wrong GRC?)

SCHWARZLOSE auto. pistol

Star auto (Shrink

Union (Fresh)

ASTRA submachine gun

NEUHAUSEN " "

SCHMEISSER " "

SOLOTHURN " "

VOLLMER " "

RECORDED
8/26/67
jfa

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LATENTS

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

File # [illegible]
Lab. # PC-A1021 KH IX

Mr. Walter E. Bell
Inspector
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Dept.
Arlington, Va. 22201

Let. 8/26/67

EXPEDITE

Examination requested by:

Examination requested:

Date received: 8/26/67 per [illegible]

Result of Examination: Firearms (G&A) - Micro. (Fibers) - Fingerprint

Examination by: [redacted]

b7c

8/26/68

Per. del. on 8/26/67, by [redacted]

Q7-Q8 to Clark 8/26 [illegible]

Returned to [redacted] 8-31-67

Specimens submitted for examination

Q7 Coat
Qc Cap

K1 7.63mm Mauser Military Pistol, Serial Number 9811, with five cartridges

NCIC
NSPI

Do record 8/26/67 Mr Southerland

[illegible]

PCA1021

K1 7.63 mm MAUSER Military Pistol - SN 9811 - is the standard arm with no changes noted - blue (appears to be original finish) - standard wood grips -

WAFFENFABRIK MAUSER OBENDORF A NECKAR on right side of receiver

WAFFENFABRIK MAUSER OBENDORF A/N on top of barrel at rear - 5½" barrel

10 shot magazine

has a split ring through eye at bottom of grip - has slot at bottom rear of back strap for attachment of the stock - holster -

"B" scratched on magazine at bottom right front - K1y top inside [illegible]

Was wet when received - sand in barrel & in mechanism - barrel cleaned with swabs - dried with air hose -

Was loaded when received - 1 in chamber & four in clip - FN* headstamp - were unloaded by work action - each numbered 1 thru 5 from top down -

Weapon has the improved, unnumbered safety - (not consistent with SN) SN arm 300000

PCA 1021

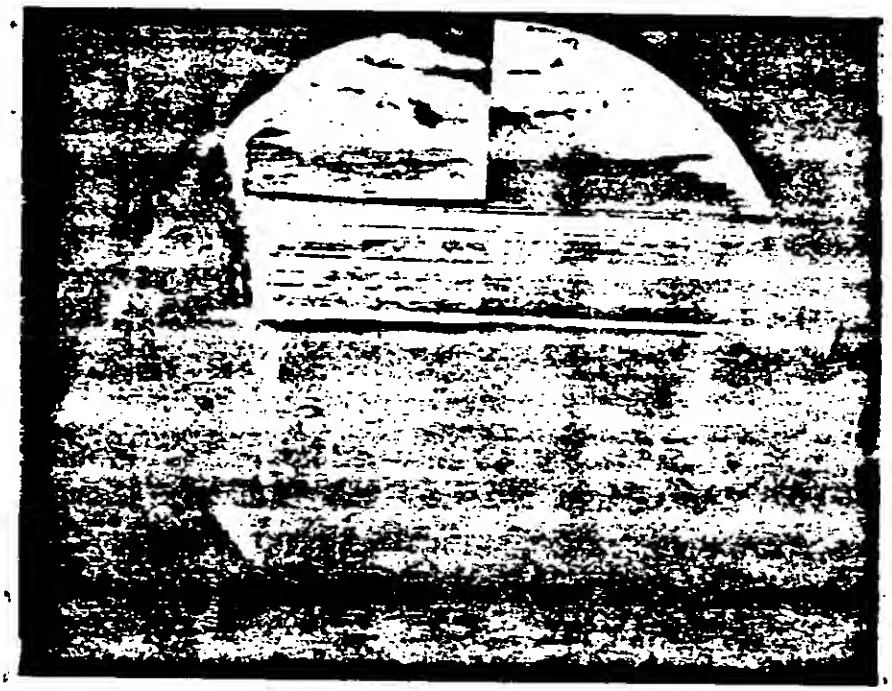
K1 (Cont)

4 Tests fired 7.63 mm Mauser FN *

6R L. 045
S. 11

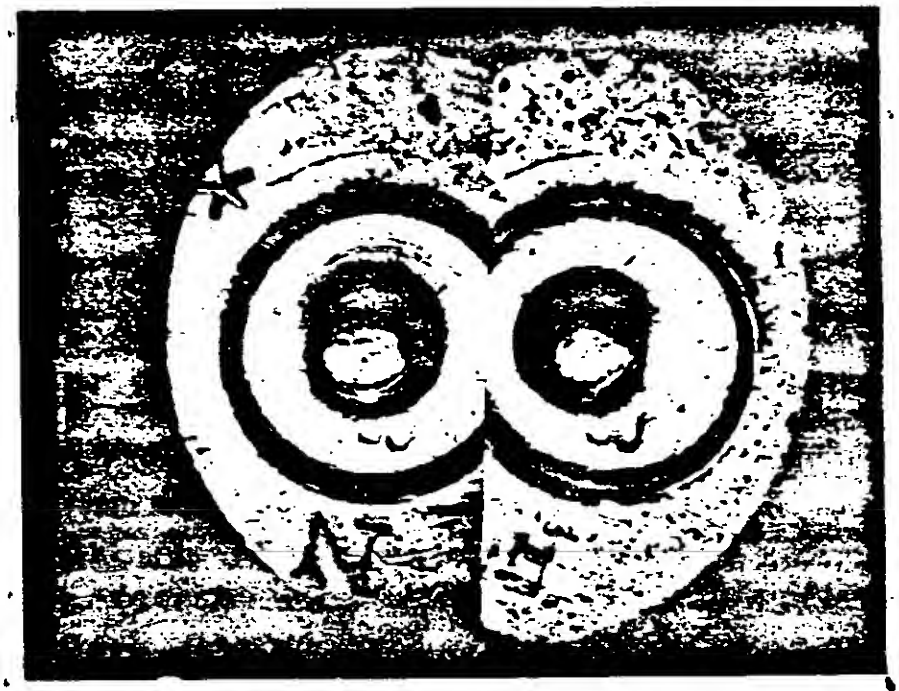
Test bullets
weigh approx
85 3/4 gm

PC A1021

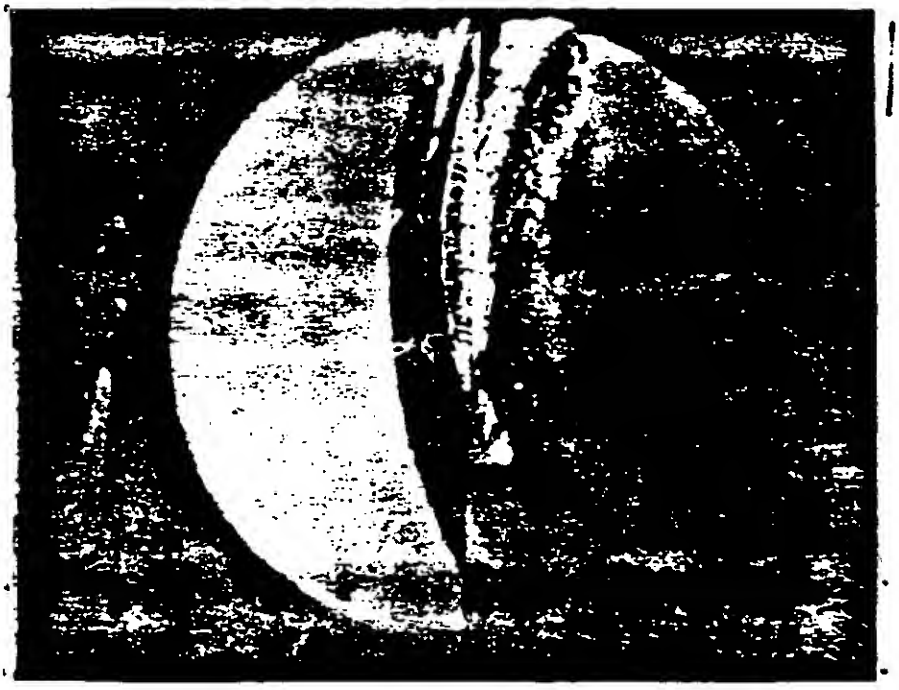


Q1 K1

PCA 1021



Q3 K1



EXTRACTION

Q3 K1

Q8 Cap Gray cott twill (cloth like range clothes). New appearance

Label: BIG MURPH SANFORIZED WASHABLE UNION MADE 7 1/4 ← Reg. to G.C. MURPHY CO. 531 5th ave McKeesport, PA. per U.S. Pat off.

UNION LABEL: 81054 United Hatters Cap ...

No hairs

No vis or invis' mks

Q7 coat

Reversible raincoat khaki on one side, black on other dirty & well-worn

khaki outside when rd.

No hairs in pkts or on outside. No vis or invis mks

size as 36 short. No label

following in rt inside pkt (i.e. ē khaki side out):

← portion of a pair of panty-hose. Sew overhand pants tied in lower part of leg. Knots tied while hose inside out. Label on waist MEDIUM 100% STRETCH NYLON 5'3" - 5'6" No vis or invis mks

No hrs. inside out when fnd. no indic. of brand.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 8/30/67

1 - Mr. Johnson

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

My memorandum of 8/29/67, advised that on that date the Arlington County Police Department had submitted additional evidence recovered in this case. This evidence included clothing from the suspect, bullet fragments from the Rockwell automobile, a cartridge case from the suspect's home, paint and tar samples and shoeprint lifts from the roof of the building from which the shots were fired at Rockwell.

The examination of this evidence has been completed with the following results:

Included in the bullet fragments was a bullet jacket which was identified as fired from the Mauser automatic pistol previously submitted to the Laboratory in this case. The other fragments could have formerly been portions of the bullet represented by this bullet jacket.

The cartridge case from the suspect's home is a different caliber from the bullets and cartridge cases recovered in this case and could not have been fired from the weapon which was recovered.

Tar on the suspect's shoes is like the tar samples from the building roof. However, small samples of tar lack sufficient individual identifying characteristics and the tar from the shoes cannot be specifically associated with the tar from the roof to the exclusion of other common sources. Small tarlike deposits were found on the left rear leg of the suspect's trousers. No paints were found on the suspect's clothing which could be associated with the paint samples from the building.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

WGJ:bsm (9)

REC-60 70-74547

SEP 6 1967

EX 106

(CONTINUED - OVER)

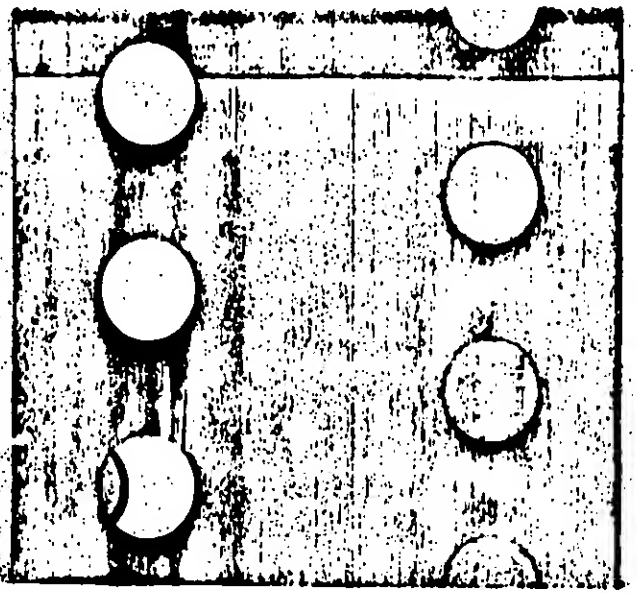
Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

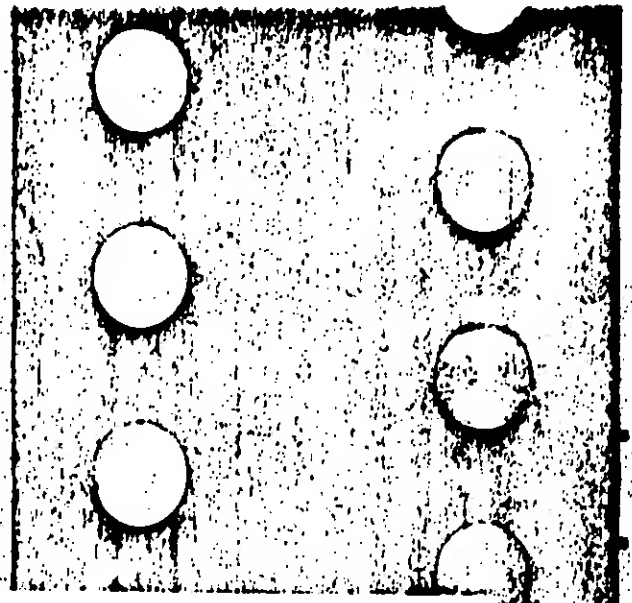
None of the shoeprints from the roof could be associated with the suspect's shoes. One shoeprint corresponds to a Goodrich gym shoe. Another fragmentary shoeprint appears to be of a wire screen design common to overshoes and rubbers.

The above information will be telephonically furnished to the Arlington County Police Department which will be confirmed by a Laboratory report.

ACTION:

For information.





0-4a (Rev. 1-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE: 8/31/67

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

TO: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Inspector
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Department
Arlington, Virginia 22201

Invoice of Contents b7C

Q1 through Q13
Q16 through Q31
K1 through K5

PICKED UP BY [redacted]

DATE 8.31.67

- ☐ Crypt.-Trans.
- ☐ Document
- ☐ P & C
- ☐ Radio Engineering
- ☐ LFPS

Special Instructions:
Mail Room: Show shipment date and registry number.
Shipping Room: Show shipment date; bill of lading number; initial invoice; return to Section checked in block; after initialing in block, invoice to be placed in administrative file.

FBI File No. 105-70374

8/31/67

PC-A1046 KH IZ CF
D-542582 EQ

57 SEP 8 1967

7-1a (Rev. 9-7-60)

1 - Office, Room 7133

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Inspector
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Department
Arlington, Virginia 22201

August 31, 1967

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

Re: JOHN WATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL,
VICTIM;
MURDER

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. PC-A1046 KH IZ CF
D-542582 ZQ

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter 8/28/67

Examination requested: Firearms - Microscopic - Miscellaneous - Spectrographic - Shoe Print

Specimens:

Personally delivered on 8/29/67, by Officer [redacted]

b7C

Q9 Trousers
Q10 Belt
Q11 - Q12 Pair of socks
Q13 Shirt
Q14 - Q15 Pair of shoes
Q16 - Q22 Seven pillboxes containing metal fragments
Q23 Bullet jacket
Q24 Cartridge case
Q25 - Q30 Six shoe-print lifts
Q31 Towel

EX-102
REC-19

95-140215-8

MAILED 3
1967
COMM-FBI

K2 Two samples of tar from roof
K3 Sample of green paint
K4 Sample of white paint
K5 Sample of roofing material

19 SEP 1 1967

Enclosures (4)

Page 1

(continued on next page)

WGJ:kk (4)

ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

59 SEP 1 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Result of examination:

This report confirms and supplements the telephonic report furnished to your department on August 30, 1967.

The bullet jacket, specimen Q23, was identified as having been fired from the 7.63mm Mauser Military Pistol, Serial Number 9811, which was previously submitted to the Laboratory in this case.

Specimen Q20 is the base portion of the lead core from a jacketed bullet. Specimens Q16 through Q19, Q21 and Q22 contain small fragments of lead. Specimens Q16 through Q22 could all have formerly been portions of the lead core from the bullet represented by the Q23 bullet jacket. However, there are not sufficient microscopic markings remaining on these specimens to determine their specific origin.

Specimen Q24 is a 9mm Parabellum cartridge case manufactured by the Spanish firm of Fabrica Nacional de Toledo. This specimen is different from the other two cartridge cases which were submitted in this case, and it could not have been fired in the Mauser automatic pistol recovered in this case.

The pair of shoes, specimens Q14 and Q15, possessed foreign deposits of tar which were similar in composition to the tar of specimens K2 and K5. It is pointed out, however, that small samples of tar lack individual identifying characteristics, and the tar on the shoes cannot be specifically associated with the sources represented by specimens K2 and K5 to the exclusion of many other possible sources of such a common material.

Small tarlike deposits were present on the left rear of the trousers, Q9; however, the deposits were too limited for adequate analysis.

No foreign paints were found on the items of clothing, specimens Q7 through Q15, which could be associated with K3 and K4.

(continued on next page)

None of the prints in the lifts, Q25 through Q30, were associated with the Q14 and Q15 shoes. Only one lift, Q25, was sufficiently clear to outline the design which corresponds to a gym shoe design made by GOODRICH and measures 11½" long. The fragmentary prints on Q26 through Q30 appear to be of a wire screen design common to overshoes and rubbers. Four Xerox copies showing the Goodrich design described above are attached for your information.

Specimen Q31 is a white terry cloth bath towel bearing a "CANNON" label. This is a common brand sold in many stores. No visible or invisible laundry marks were found on the Q31 towel.

The above-listed items of evidence will be retained in the Laboratory until called for by a representative of your department.

RECORDED
8/29/67
jfk

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SHOE PRINT
95-140215-8

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

File # ~~105~~
Lab. # PC-A1046 KH IZ CF
D 542582 EQ

Let. 8/28/67

Examination requested by: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Inspector
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Dept.
Arlington, Va. 22201

Examination requested:

Date received: 8/29/67 per d

Result of Examination: Firearms (G&A) - Micro. (Fibers) - Misc. - Spectro. - Shoe Print

Examination by: [redacted]

8/29/67

Per. del. on 8/29/67 by Officer [redacted]

b7C

[illegible] 8/29 [illegible]

All items except Q14-Q15 return to [redacted]
8/31/67

Q14 & Q15 returned
10-3-67

Specimens submitted for examination

Q9 Trousers
Q10 Belt
Q11 - Q12 Pair of socks
Q13 Shirt
Q14 - Q15 Pair of shoes
Q16 - Q22 Seven pillboxes containing metal fragments
Q23 Bullet jacket
Q24 Cartridge case
Q25 - Q30 Six shoe-print lifts
Q31 Towel

K2 Two samples of tar from roof
K3 Sample of green paint
K4 Sample of white paint
K5 Sample of roofing material

PC 1046

Q16 Small fragment of bullet jacket - & small fragment of lead -
some marks on fragment of jacket - cut till if rifling - both too small to mark -
Jacket 3/4 gr (.75)
lead .375 gr

Q17 Small fragment of lead - .75 gr
no marks - too small to mark -

Q18 Small fragment of lead - 1.00 gr - too small to mark - one side flat & bright as though slick glass

Q19 small fragment of lead - .50 gr - too small to mark - black skid marks

Q20 base portion of lead core of jacket bullet - 21.5 gr - & one fragment of lead - 3½ gr

PCA 1046

Q20 (Cont)

No marks of value to deter specific source.
Q20 cy on each -

Q21 Fragment of lead - has white fibers & blue plastic adhering - Q21 cy on side - 8.375 gr
no marks.

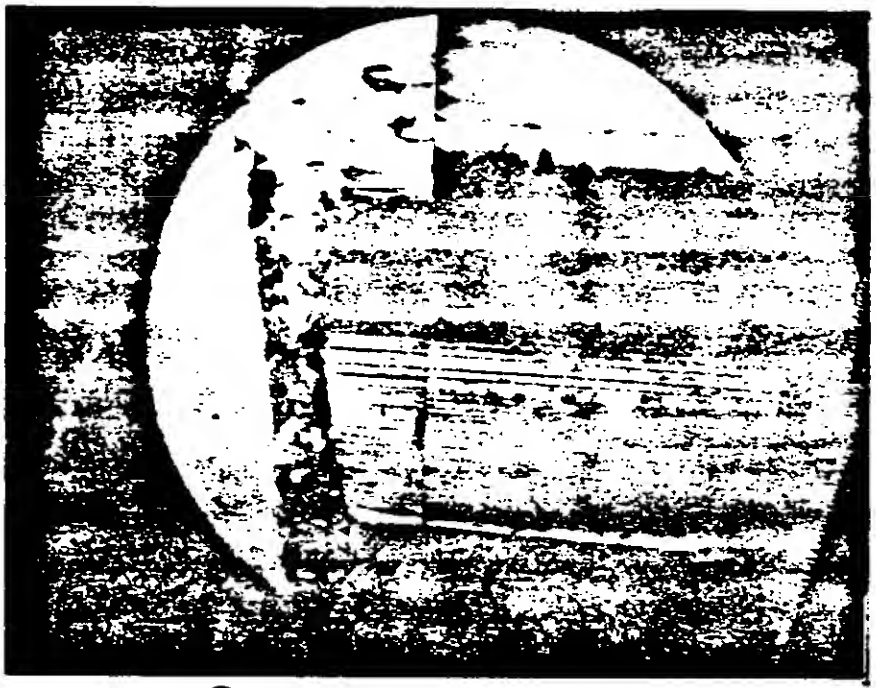
Q22 2 small fragments of lead - .875 gr combined wt
no marks - too small to make

Q23 Bullet jacket - is brass colored with bright plated exterior - same characteristics as the FN 7.63m Mauser - is split open & nose pieces rolled back - was solid nose with rolled skirt - has blue & white material adhering - no edit marks observed - Q23 cy on inside - 14 3/4 gr -
Contains 6 L & 6 g impressions Idit Q1 & K1
GR L.045 photo Q23-K1 32-41 2-

PCA 1046

Q24 Cartridge Case FNT old gold colored
EF on head 1952 Q24 cy inside mouth -
brass - with brizel brass primer - Fired -
is 9mm Parabellum manufactured by FABRICA
NACIONAL de TOLEDO (Spanish)
not same as Q2 & Q3 Cartridge Cases & could
not be fired in KI Auto pestal

PC A 1046



Q23 K1

RECORDED
8/29/67
jfk

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SHOE PRINT

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

File # [illegible]
Lab. # PC-A1046 KH IZ CF

Examination requested by: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Inspector
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Dept.
Arlington, Va. 22201

Let. 8/28/67

Examination requested:

Date received: 8/29/67 per del

Result of Examination: Firearms (G&A) - Micro. (Fibers) - Misc. - Spectro. - Shoe Print

Examination by: [redacted]

from + 3 KH
8/29

Per. del. on 8/29/67 by Officer [redacted]

Dirt: Specimen Q31 is a white terry-cloth bath towel bearing a "CANNON" label. This is a common brand sold in many stores. No visible or invisible laundry marks were found on the Q31 towel.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q9 Trousers
Q10 Belt
Q11 - Q12 Pair of socks
Q13 Shirt
Q14 - Q15 Pair of shoes
Q16 - Q22 Seven pillboxes containing metal fragments
Q23 Bullet jacket
Q24 Cartridge case
Q25 - Q30 Six shoe-print lifts
Q31 Towel

K2 Two samples of tar from roof
K3 Sample of green paint
K4 Sample of white paint
K5 Sample of roofing material

8/31/67

PC-41046

@31 Towel white terrycloth bath
towel. Soiled but has new appearance.
No visible or invisible laundry marks

CANNON
CAVALIER
ALL COTTON
MADE IN U.S.A. RN 13718

2 label stitched to @31

K2 Two samples of Tar. One is small + on the end of small sticks. One is rather large + clean. Clean sample run by I-R + found to be + to deposit on left strip.

K5 Similar to K2.

95-140215

April 4, 1968

I. I. L. Draft No. 1263

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY LEADER SLAIN

George Lincoln Rockwell, head of the American Nazi Party was gunned down at high noon on a summer day at an Arlington, Virginia shopping area, close to Nazi headquarters. The dramatic slaying made headlines throughout the country and police began extensive investigation. Two cartridge cases were found at the scene of the crime and two bullets were recovered from the Nazi leader's body.

These items proved most important at the subsequent trial of John Patler, a disgruntled former member of Rockwell's Nazi party. A FBI Laboratory firearms identification expert testified that the above bullets and cartridge cases and bullets and cartridge cases recovered from a pasture on Patler's father-in-law's farm were all fired by a 7.63 mm Mauser military pistol. This pistol had been recovered from a stream near the scene of the slaying. It was noted that Patler had been seen target practicing at the farm one month prior to the shooting.

The jury found the defendant guilty giving Patler a twenty-year prison term, the minimum in Virginia for first degree murder. Patler is currently free on bond while defense attorneys are attempting to appeal his conviction.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Loach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Nine at Patler Trial Testify Of Seeing Man Fleeing Scene

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

A man hurrying away from the Arlington shopping center where American Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell was killed last August was seen by at least nine persons, according to testimony at the trial of John Patler, the former Nazi party member accused of Rockwell's murder.

In three days of testimony before an Arlington Circuit Court jury, four housewives, two high school students, a barber, a foreign service officer and a retired man have testified to seeing the mysterious figure last Aug. 25.

Their testimony traces the apparent fugitive's route from a wall at one end of the Dominion Hills Shopping Center, where Rockwell was shot by a rooftop sniper, down nearby N. Liberty Street and almost into adjoining Bon Air Park.

None testified to have seen the man carrying any sort of gun, although most agreed he was dark-haired and dressed in dark clothing. Two said he wore a hat or cap.

See Resemblance

Three of the nine witnesses brought to the stand by Commonwealth Atty. William J. Hassan mentioned Patler in connection with what they said they saw shortly after the noontime shooting of Rockwell.

One housewife said the man who climbed over the wall "looked something like what Mr. Patler looks like."

Another woman testified before the jury to "no conflict" between her view of Patler in handcuffs at the Arlington Police station the same afternoon and her impression of the hurrying figure on Liberty Street, behind the shopping center.

The third, Glenn F. Hall, testified yesterday that he recognized Patler from a newspaper photograph as the person he saw running down the same street. The foreign service officer said the man who ran past the Hall home a few minutes after 12 o'clock, slowed up and twice looked back in the direction he came from.

"I got a good look at him when he first stopped, because he turned toward me," Hall said. The stranger continued running toward the park — "and he was really traveling," Hall added.

"The One I Saw'

Although he had told a detective he did not believe he could identify the running figure, Hall said also that he recognized the defendant's picture in a local newspaper a day or so later. "I told my wife I had told the detective I didn't think I could identify him, but this is the man, all right, the one I saw."

Also yesterday, Mrs. Claudia Freeman told of finding a reversible raincoat and cap in a neighbor's yard on N. Larrimure Street, which comes into the bottom of Liberty Street next to the park, within an hour of the Rockwell slaying.

Patler defense attorneys sought to suppress her testimony on grounds that no connection was shown between the apparently discarded garments and the defendant, who was arrested more than a mile from the Dominion Hills area about 12:30 p.m. the same day.

However, Judge Charles S. Russell allowed the testimony, with a warning that he would tell the jury to disregard it later if prosecutor Hassan should fail to show a link to the 29-year-old suspect.

Inspector Testifies

Earlier, police Insp. Raymond S. Cole said Patler was wearing tennis shoes, dark trousers and a yellow or tan shirt when he was arrested at a bus stop on Washington Boulevard at N. Harrison Street. Cole said he saw the suspect minutes earlier walking along the boulevard and wiping his face with a turkish towel.

The police official said the suspect ran between two houses and disappeared after he, Cole, circled back for a second look. Other officers took Patler into custody at the bus stop.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date

(Rev. 7-27-71)

Judge Restricts Testimony Of Witness at Patler Trial

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

An Arlington judge yesterday restricted the testimony of a prosecution witness who said she was ready to identify John Patler as a man she saw hurrying away from the scene of the slaying of George Lincoln Rockwell.

The ruling, followed by her curtailed testimony before an Arlington Circuit Court jury, came in the second day of trial for Patler, 29, the former American Nazi party member who is charged with killing the party's leader on Aug. 25.

Judge Charles S. Russell, in response to defense motions, said Mrs. Nancy Thoburn must restrict her testimony to what she told detectives after seeing Patler taken through a police station corridor in handcuffs after the slaying by a sniper on a roof.

Saw "No Conflict"

The Arlington housewife, who lives behind the Dominion Hills shopping center in the 6000 block of Wilson Boulevard, where Rockwell was shot, then told the jury she saw "no conflict" between her view of Patler, the handcuffed suspect, and her "impression" of the man who hurried by her behind the shopping center.

Earlier, however, as defense and prosecution lawyers argued over her prospective testimony in the absence of the jury, Russell asked Mrs. Thoburn what her answer would be if she were asked directly if the defendant appeared to be the same man who hastened by her.

"I'm afraid it would have to be yes," she replied.

As the trial resumed today, a foreign service officer testified that he recognized a man he had seen running down the street behind the shopping center the day of the murder as Patler from a newspaper photograph. He saw the picture of the suspect in a local newspaper two or three days later.

"All Very Unusual"

Glenn F. Hall said the man he saw a few minutes after noon was running down North Liberty St. [illegible] looked twice in the direction from which he came.

"This was all very unusual," said Hall, who was aligning from his car in the driveway of his home on Liberty Street. "So, I took a good look at him."

Hall said he told a detective who came by his house that he didn't believe he could identify the running man. But after Patler's picture appeared in a newspaper that Hall saw a day or two later, the witness added, he recognized the suspect as the running man.

"I told my wife I had told the detective I didn't think I could identify him, but this is the man all right, the one I saw."

Police Inspector Testifies

Later this morning, Police Insp. Raymond S. Cole told how Patler was found and arrested at Washington Boulevard and North Harrison Street, more than a mile from the slaying scene, about 12:30 p.m.

Cole said the suspect was walking on the boulevard minutes before, wiping his face with a large turkish towel. When the police officials circled back for a second look, the suspect ran between two houses and disappeared, Cole said. Other officers found him at the Harrison Street intersection, he testified.

Cole said he did not recognize the former Nazi party member until Patler had been detained by the other officers.

Mrs. Thoburn told the court yesterday that when she saw Patler in the police station on the day of the shooting she was somewhat confused. She arrived at her more definite opinion after considerable personal agonizing and an effort to keep the police station viewing from influencing her judgment, she added.

"I thought about it and wracked my memory," she said.

Held Prejudicial

However, Russell granted a defense motion to strike her later opinion on grounds that it was prejudicial in view of Supreme Court decisions prescribing fair procedures and protection for suspects in police "lineups."

Russell said the "show-up" in the police station corridor was an "extreme" example of the type of procedure that the Supreme Court has castigated in recent rulings. "Nothing could be more prejudicial than that," he said.

But, he added, the question still remained whether Mrs. Thoburn's identification of the suspect was the "fruit" of the police station viewing or the fruit of her own individual recollection of the man she saw behind the shopping center.

Although the attractive housewife appeared a "singularly intelligent and conscientious witness," Russell concluded, "the fact is she has substantially changed what she first said." He said the change from her "no conflict" statement to police weeks ago could have resulted "only through hindsight, refreshment or crystallization of her impressions."

Other Witnesses Heard

He then ruled that any identification she might make other than what she told police previously should be kept from the jury of ten men and two women.

Earlier, another of Commonwealth Atty. William J. Hassan's 16 prosecution witnesses testified she saw a dark-haired man leap off a brick wall behind a store in the shopping center Aug. 25, take a quick look at the parking lot area in which Rockwell's body was found, and then scale the wall again and disappear. Mrs. Alma Kilpatrick, a Falls Church housewife, added, "he looked something like what Mr. Patler looks like."

In another argument between the attorneys in the absence of the jury on her testimony, she added that she could not positively identify Patler as the man she saw.

Also yesterday, a 16-year-old schoolgirl told of the dark-haired man in a dark coat whom she saw run past her behind the shopping center toward nearby Bon Air Park. Rebecca Middleton said she did not see his face, however.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date

NOT RECORDED

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUDGE BARS KEY WITNESS IN ROCKWELL SLAYING

Patler Prosecution Is Stricken

By BETTY JONES

The key witness in the slaying of American Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell was barred from testifying yesterday in the trial of former storm trooper John Patler.

Arlington Circuit Judge Charles Russell sent the jury out and heard Mrs. Nancy Thoburn of 838 Liberty-st identify Patler as the man she saw running from the shopping center after the Rockwell ambush toward the park where the murder gun was later found.

Judge Russell asked Mrs. Thoburn if she could identify Patler as the "distressed-looking . . . man in a hurry" who ran past as she and her three children walked home from the park.

"I am afraid my answer would have to be yes," Mrs. Thoburn said.

CHANGE IN TONE

However, Mrs. Thoburn also disclosed that Patler was led past her in a police station corridor soon after his arrest. She said she told detectives then there "was nothing conflicting" between his looks and the running man's, adding yesterday that she was ot more definite at the time because she wanted more time to consider her "vivid memory."

BAD PRACTICE

"To have a suspect led by in handcuffs and in custody — nothing could be more prejudicial than that," he said. "Nothing is more likely to crystalize an opinion that 'this is the man.'"

Tho Mrs. Thoburn made a "conscientious' 'effort not to let this viewing affect her, the Judge said it might account for the "change" between her first statement to detectives and her positive identification in the courtroom yesterday. He said she could tell the jury only what she told detectives the day of the slaying.

Prosecutor Hassan called Judge Russell's ruling on Mrs. Thoburn's testimony "the most devastating ever made as regards criminal prosecution."

Patler's lawyers indicated in opening statements that their defense would be an alibi, that Patler was with his wife and father-in-law away from the Wilson Boulevard shopping center and the park.

LETTER STILL BARRED

Another key piece of prosecution evidence still banned is a letter allegedly signed by Patler that prosecutor William Hassan claims points to the motive for the slaying.

A detective testified yesterday the letter was found on the dead Nazi leader's body. Judge Russell said that took care of some objections to the typed letter but did not overcome the defense objection that there is no proof the signature is Patler's. Prosecutor Hassan said he will submit it to a handwriting expert.

The Judge, after reading the letter, said while it does refer to "past differences" between Rockwell and his ex-aide, the tone generally was "conciliatory . . . friendly."

NOT RECORDED
241 DEC 6 1967

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 5
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date NOV 30 1967

6 DEC 7 1967

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
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Witness's Testimony Barred in Nazi Slaying

By Katharine Gresham
Washington Post Staff Writer

An Arlington housewife was barred yesterday from telling a Circuit Court jury that she saw John Patler hurrying away from a shopping center moments after George Lincoln Rockwell was slain there.

Judge Charles S. Russell ruled that the identification that the woman was prepared to give could not be submitted since her memory had been "crystallized" by seeing the defendant in the Arlington Police Station several hours after Rockwell was murdered on August 25 in the shopping center at 6000 Wilson Blvd.

The witness, Mrs. Carl Thoburn, of 858 N. Liberty st., Arlington, was allowed to repeat before the jury a statement she made to police at the station that Patler's appearance "did not conflict" with the appearance of the man she saw at the scene. She said that after talking to police, she decided she could identify Patler positively as the man.

Judge Russell severely criticized the police for taking Patler through the police station corridor where she and other witnesses were seated. Basing his decision on the Supreme Court's June 12 ruling on the identification of suspects in custody, Russell said, "This type of show is exactly what has been castigated by the Supreme Court." The defendant was "shown in handcuffs and in custody. Nothing could be more prejudicial."

Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan said later than the Court's ruling is "the most devastating . . . ever made as regards criminal prosecution."

Mrs. Thoburn had told Judge Russell that she did not think seeing Patler at the station had affected her judgment. Although she did not give the positive identification at that time, she said, "With much thought and consideration I thought I would have to say yes, because I couldn't say no."

Russell noted in making his ruling that Mrs. Thoburn was a "singularly intelligent and conscientious witness" and "tried to refrain from varying her impressions from what she saw in the street."

However, Russell said, the positive statement she made in court had "substantially changed" from what she had told police at the time.

Mrs. Thoburn told the jury that she was walking with her children along Liberty Street, which is about a block from the shopping center, and saw a man walking in her direction on the other side of the street.

"I usually don't pay much attention," she said, "but the man looked distressed and seemed to be in a hurry."

During earlier testimony, another witness, Alma Kilpatrick of 6122 Brook dr., Falls Church, said she had seen a man "something like Mr. Patler looks like" climb down a brick wall at the edge of the shopping center, circle her car and climb back over the wall around the time of the murder.

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Date NOV 30 1961

5-Jax file

Judge Restricts Testimony Of Witness at Patler Trial

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

An Arlington judge yesterday restricted the testimony of a prosecution witness who said she was ready to identify John Patler as a man she saw hurrying away from the scene of the slaying of George Lincoln Rockwell.

The ruling, followed by her curtailed testimony before an Arlington Circuit Court jury, came in the second day of trial for Patler, 29, the former American Nazi party member who is charged with killing the party's leader on Aug. 25.

Judge Charles S. Russell, in response to defense motions, said Mrs. Nancy Thoburn must restrict her testimony to what she told detectives after seeing Patler taken through a police station corridor in handcuffs after the slaying by a sniper on a roof.

Saw "No Conflict"

The Arlington housewife, who lives behind the Dominion Hills shopping center in the 6000 block of Wilson Boulevard, where Rockwell was shot, then told the jury she saw "no conflict" between her view of Patler, the handcuffed suspect, and her "impression" of the man who hurried by her behind the shopping center.

Earlier, however, as defense and prosecution lawyers argued over her prospective testimony in the absence of the jury, Russell asked Mrs. Thoburn what her answer would be if she were asked directly if the defendant appeared to be the same man who hastened by her.

"I'm afraid it would have to be yes," she replied.

As the trial resumed today, a foreign service officer testified that he recognized a man he had seen running down the street behind the shopping center the day of the murder as Patler from a newspaper photograph. He saw the picture of the suspect in a local newspaper two or three days later.

"All Very Unusual"

Glenn F. Hall said the man he saw a few minutes after noon was running down North Liberty St., slowed up and looked back twice in the direction from which he came.

"This was all very unusual," said Hall, who was alighting from his car in the driveway of his home on Liberty Street. "So, I took a good look at him."

Hall said he told a detective who came by his house that he didn't believe he could identify the running man. But after Patler's picture appeared in a newspaper that Hall saw a day or two later, the witness added, he recognized the suspect as the running man.

"I told my wife I had told the detective I didn't think I could identify him, but this is the man all right, the one I saw."

Police Inspector Testifies

Later this morning, Police Insp. Raymond S. Cole told how Patler was found and arrested at Washington Boulevard and North Harrison Street, more than a mile from the slaying scene, about 12:30 p.m.

Cole said the suspect was walking on the boulevard minutes before, wiping his face with a large turkish towel. When the police officials circled back for a second look, the suspect ran between two houses and disappeared, Cole said. Other officers found him at the Harrison Street intersection, he testified.

Cole said he did not recognize the former Nazi party member until Patler had been detained by the other officers.

Mrs. Thoburn told the court yesterday that when she saw Patler in the police station on the day of the shooting she was somewhat confused. She arrived at her more definite opinion after considerable personal agonizing and an effort to keep the police station viewing from influencing her judgment, she added.

"I thought about it and wracked my memory," she said.

Held Prejudicial

However, Russell granted a defense motion to strike her later opinion on grounds that it was prejudicial in view of Supreme Court decisions prescribing fair procedures and protection for suspects in police "lineups."

Russell said the "show-up" in the police station corridor was an "extreme" example of the type of procedure that the Supreme Court has castigated in recent rulings. "Nothing could be more prejudicial than that," he said. But, he added, the question still remained whether Mrs. Thoburn's identification of the suspect was the "fruit" of the police station viewing or the fruit of her own individual recollection of the man she saw behind the shopping center.

Although the attractive housewife appeared a "singularly intelligent and conscientious witness," Russell concluded, "the fact is she has substantially changed what she first said." He said the change from her "no conflict" statement to police weeks ago could have resulted "only through hindsight, refreshment or crystallization of her impressions."

Other Witnesses Heard

He then ruled that any identification she might make other than what she told police previously should be kept from the jury of ten men and two women.

Earlier, another of Commonwealth Atty. William J. Hassan's 16 prosecution witnesses testified she saw a dark-haired man leap off a brick wall behind a store in the shopping center Aug. 25, take a quick look at the parking lot area in which Rockwell's body was found, and then scale the wall again and disappear. Mrs. Alma Kilpatrick, a Falls Church housewife, added, "he looked something like what Mr. Patler looks like."

In another argument between the attorneys in the absence of the jury on her testimony, she added that she could not positively identify Patler as the man she saw.

Also yesterday, a 16-year-old schoolgirl told of the dark-haired man in a dark coat whom she saw run past her behind the shopping center toward nearby Bon Air Park. Rebecca Middleton said she did not see his face, however.

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Letter on Rockwell Body Barred at Patler Trial

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

A mysterious letter allegedly found on the victim's body came to light yesterday in the first day of John Patler's trial in the slaying of American Nazi chief George Lincoln Rockwell.

In an opening statement to the Arlington Circuit Court jury hearing the murder case, Commonwealth's Atty. William J. Hassan said the "Dear Commander" letter to Rockwell was from Patler.

Late yesterday, while the jury was in another room, Patler's defense lawyer temporarily blocked Hassan's attempt to introduce the letter, actually a reproduction of an undated, typed missive marked "confidential."

Prosecutor Hassan told Judge Charles S. Russell that the letter would be a "vital" piece of the Commonwealth's evidence relating to motive. "It is the lead into an entire course of evidence that will show motive," he argued.

Patler Was Close Aide

Patler, 29, was a close aide to Rockwell, 49, founder of the neo-Nazi group, until they parted company after a personal dispute last spring, police have said.

Russell agreed to defense arguments that Hassan did not offer sufficient "foundation" to introduce the letter, and that there was no evidence that Patler actually wrote it.

Defense attorney Thomas Harrigan called it a "hearsy" document that showed a "fondness" for Rockwell at one point, but referred to extraneous incidents "prejudicial to the defendant" at other points. The letter, which Hassan said he hopes to introduce later in the trial, was not read aloud in the courtroom.

Also yesterday, four of Hassan's eight prosecution witnesses described Rockwell's last moments of life. He was shot to death by a rooftop sniper about noon, last Aug. 25, in the Dominion Hills shopping center a block from the Nazi Party's "barracks" at 6150 Wilson Blvd.

Four Testify to Scene

In sum, four persons who were at the shopping center said Rockwell left some wash at a laundromat, bought a newspaper, returned to his 1958 sedan, lit his corncob pipe and started his car up moments before two shots rang out.

In a last gesture before collapsing and falling to the ground in the parking lot, Rockwell pointed up in the air with one hand, one of the witnesses said.

Meanwhile Dr. John H. Judson, an Arlington medical examiner, said yesterday that Rockwell was shot about 11:58 a.m. and died by 12:02 p.m. Fragments of the two bullets that pierced the car's left front windshield penetrated the victim's chest.

Timing to Be Stressed

In the opening statments, Harrigan said testimony from Patler himself and other defense witnesses would show that the suspect was busy running errands the morning of the Rockwell slaying, and it would have been impossible for Patler to have reached the murder scene in time to kill Rockwell.

At the most, Harrigan said, Patler would have had only 12 minutes to reach the shopping center from the suspect's home, three miles away. And Patler does not drive a car, Harrigan added.

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This morning, after Russell had rejected a second prosecution attempt to introduce the letter, Hassan said he would call for a handwriting expert to analyze the signature.

Call Letter Import

Hassan argued the letter was important to his case because it referred to previous "difficulties between the defendant and the deceased." While the jury still was absent, he read an excerpt in which the writer asked Rockwell, "Please be sure to return this letter with all other vile letters I wrote you."

Harrigan said, however, that regardless of its authorship, "It's conciliatory if anything." Judge Russell, ruling that the letter's authorship must be proved before the jury sees it, also commented it appeared to be "friendly" in tone, despite references to past difficulties.

Also yesterday, four of Hassan's eight prosecution witnesses described Rockwell's last moments of life. He was shot to death by a rooftop sniper about noon, last Aug. 25, in the Dominion Hills shopping center a block from the Nazi Party's "barracks" at 6150 Wilson Blvd.

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Patler Defense: Not at Scene

By Katharine Gresham
Washington Post Staff Writer

Attorneys for John Patler said yesterday in opening remarks to an Arlington Circuit Court jury that their client "couldn't possibly have been" at the scene of the August 25 assassination of Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell. They also hinted that other persons might have been involved.

Patler, a 29-year-old ex-Nazi stormtrooper, was arrested about half an hour after the slaying and about a mile from the shopping center at 6000 Wilson blvd. where Rockwell was slain.

Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan told jurors that in the course of the trial he would produce evidence linking the alleged murder weapon, a 7.63 mm. Mauser, to Patler and show the "course of flight" he took from the scene.

He also said he would show that "difficulties" existed between Patler and Rockwell and revealed that "correspondence" between the two was found on Rockwell's body. Hassan did not elaborate on the correspondence. Patler was expelled from the party in April, 1966.

Thomas Harrigan, one of Patler's three attorneys, told the jurors that defense witnesses could account for his whereabouts until about ten minutes before the noon assassination.

At that time, Harrigan said, Patler left his home at 2522 Lee hwy. on foot after an argument with his wife over disciplining their son. The shopping center where Rockwell was slain, Harrigan said, is more than three miles from the house. "There isn't any way in God's little earth . . . that he could have gotten down there to shoot Rockwell," Harrigan said.

He mentioned two other members of the party—Rockwell's successor as party chief, Matthias Kochl, and Robert A. Lloyd III, owner of the alleged murder weapon.

Kochl, Harrigan noted, was one of four people present at the party "barrack" when Rockwell left to do his laundry at the shopping center about a block and a half away. About 10 to 15 minutes later Rockwell was shot.

Lloyd, who testified at the preliminary hearing that he was living in Richmond and no longer was a member of the Nazi Party, apparently has rejoined the group as deputy commander under Kochl, Harrigan said.

In 1966, Harrigan added, Lloyd had been "not only thrown out of the party, but he was given a dishonorable discharge." Harrigan suggested further that there was no love lost between Patler and Lloyd. "They were not the best of friends," he said. "In fact, they didn't like each other at all."

At the preliminary hearing, Lloyd also testified that he owned the Mauser linked by FBI experts to the murder, but had lent it in 1964 to Patler. When Lloyd requested its return, he said, Patler said it had been stolen.

Harrigan said that the gun, which was discovered in nearby Four Mile Run by police a day after the assassination, "could have been put there by anyone," in an effort to frame Patler.

Following the opening arguments, Hassan called eight witnesses, including several persons present at the shopping center at the time of the shooting, and doctors and police officers present when an autopsy was performed on Rockwell's body.

When Hassan attempted to introduce into evidence the "correspondence" mentioned in his opening statement, Judge Charles S. Russell barred admission because of "insufficient foundation." The Judge did not rule out future introduction of the letter, which Hassan said is crucial to prove "motive." Police identified the correspondence as a "dear commander" letter from Patler.

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Lawyer for Patler Outlines His Defense as Trial Opens

John Patler, the former American Nazi accused of slaying George Lincoln Rockwell in Arlington last August, had at the most 17 minutes to reach the death scene from his home 3 miles away, one of Patler's defense attorneys argued this morning.

Moreover, defense attorney Thomas Harrigan told an Arlington Circuit Court jury, the 29-year-old defendant does not drive a car.

Harrigan outlined Patler's defense in detail this morning in an opening statement as Patler's trial began. Earlier, Arlington Commonwealth Atty. William J. Hassan told the jurors their "big job" would be to determine Patler's punishment if he is found guilty.

FBI Experts to Testify

Hassan said the prosecution's portion of the case would take four or five days to present. He plans to call six FBI experts among about 50 witnesses, as well as Nazi party members who are expected to testify on Patler's relationship with Rockwell before Patler left the group last spring.

Harrigan, one of three defense attorneys, gave details of Patler's "alibi" for the first time.

Harrigan said defense witnesses will testify that Patler and his wife, Alice, visited a bank, a paper supply firm, two post offices and a supermarket on the morning of Aug. 25, the day that a rooftop sniper fatally shot Rockwell in the Dominion Hills shopping center about 12:02 p.m.

According to Harrigan, the couple returned to their home at 2522 Lee Highway, 3 miles from the shopping center where Rockwell was killed, about 11:40 p.m. About 5 or 10 minutes later, Harrigan said, Patler "stormed out of the house" after a quarrel with his wife.

This left the defendant at the most 17 minutes to get a gun, reach the shopping center, climb the roof and shoot Rockwell, Harrigan contended. He said it was impossible for his client to have been there.

The defense lawyer also said Rockwell decided spontaneously to visit a laundromat at the shopping center about 10 minutes before noon, and there was no way for Patler to have known of Rockwell's sudden decision.

Gun Testing Due

Meanwhile Hassan said his witness would testify that the alleged weapon was "loaned" to Patler some time ago that slugs fired from the same weapon were found on a farm owned by the Patler's father-in-law in Highland County, Va., and that bullet fragments taken from Rockwell's body came from the same gun.

The jury was selected in less than three hours yesterday as Judge Charles S. Russell warned defense attorneys not to question prospective jurors about their attitude toward the Nazi party.

"The American Nazi party is not on trial in this court," Russell said.

Patler was once chief cartoonist and editor of the Nazi publication, "Stormtrooper," but was expelled from the party in April, reportedly because of his attacks on Rockwell's leadership.

The defendant was arrested about an hour after Rockwell was shot.

Four Negroes called as prospective jurors were excused from duty. The defense raised objections about the connection of three of them with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The fourth objected to capital punishment, which Patler may face if convicted of first degree murder.

Russell also rejected motions by the defense and Hassan, asking that each prospective juror be examined individually.

Although the judge said it would be impossible to find a juror who had not read of the Rockwell slaying, one, an electrical contractor, said he had heard nothing about the crime.

Tight security measures continued today at the Arlington courthouse. Police and deputy sheriffs yesterday searched a number of persons before they were permitted to enter the courtroom.

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Jury Chosen in Patler Trial's First Day

By Katharine Gresham
Washington Post Staff Writer

The trial of John Patler got off to a speedy start yesterday when lawyers spent about two hours selecting an all-white jury of 10 men and two women to decide if he is guilty of murdering Nazi Leader George Lincoln Rockwell.

The trial will resume today in Arlington Circuit Court before Judge Charles S. Russell. No testimony was presented yesterday, but 35 witnesses were sworn. At least 50 people are expected to testify in the trial, which lawyers estimate will continue into next week.

Officers Nervous

Although the trial of Patler, 29, is open to the public, admittedly nervous police officers and sheriffs deputies patrolled courthouse corridors and searched some of the people who entered the courtroom for possible weapons. There were no incidents and only a score of observers showed up.

Although some had expected a lengthy jury selection process, with each prospective juror being questioned individually, Judge Russell shortened the procedure by ruling that jurors would be questioned collectively.

Both defense and prosecution lawyers objected vigorously to the procedure, but Judge Russell said "extended examination could lead to more error and prejudice" than collective qualification of the jury panel.

Of 39 people examined as possible jurors, only one, an electrical contractor for the Arlington School Board, said he had not heard or read about the August 25 slaying of Rockwell at a shopping center and subsequent arrest and indictment of Patler, an ex-Nazi.

Prejudice Disclaimed

All swore that they had reached no conclusions on the [illegible] they had read. They also said that Patler's affiliation with the Nazi party would not affect their judgment of him as an individual.

The four Negroes who were called to the jury box were excused from service, one because he had misgivings about sitting on a case involving the possibility of a death penalty, and the other three because of affiliation with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Nazis preach white supremacy.

Earlier in the day, Judge Russell denied a defense motion to suppress key evidence the prosecution contends links Patler with the alleged murder weapon, a German semiautomatic pistol.

Defense attorneys argued that the evidence—four spent bullets and three casings that an FBI expert has linked to the gun—was illegally taken from the Highland County farm of Patler's father-in-law.

United Press International

LEAVES COURT — John Patler, accused slayer of American Nazi George Lincoln Rockwell, leaves Arlington County Circuit Court on opening day of trial.

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Legality of Patler's Arrest Upheld

Arlington Circuit Court Judge Charles S. Russell denied a motion yesterday contesting the legality of John Patler's August 25 arest in the murder of American Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell.

Attorneys for 29-year-old Patler argued that arresting officers lacked "probable cause" to believe he was connected with the shooting when they arrested him. As a result, they contended, all evidence gained from the arrest should be supressed.

Russell, however, after listening to a recording of police broadcasts from the time of the shooting to Patler's arrest, ruled that the officers had "such a state of facts" as to justify a "prudent man's" detaining him.

Patler is scheduled to appear for a jury trial Monday in Circuit Court on the murder charge.

Russell also denied a defense motion yesterday that would have forced Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan to hand over to the defense before the trial any evidence that might prove Patler's innocence. The Commanwealth, Russell argued, is obligated to disclose such evidence at the trial, but not before.

Russell will hear arguments Friday on a final pretrial motion by the defense contesting the legality of searches conducted by police of the Arlington home and Highland County, Va., farm of Patler's father-in-law.

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~~Australian Asks Stay~~ Of Deportation Order

Eric Ray Wenberg, 21, an Australian admirer of slain Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell, asked the Board of Immigration Appeals yesterday to stay a deportation order lodged against him so he can join the U.S. Marine Corps and "fight the enemies of America."

Following a 15-minute hearing the Board said it would take the matter under advisement. Wenberg was accompanied by Frank Dragger, a lieutenant in the American Nazi Party, of which he is a member.

Wenberg was ordered deported when it was discovered that he had broken the terms of his non-immigrant visitor's visa to this country by taking a job as a short order cook in Arlington.

He was arrested on August 28 at the arraignment hearing in Arlington of John Patler, accused slayer of Rockwell.

Wenberg jumped at Patler in the courtroom and shouted insults at him.

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Patler Indicted in Nazi Death

John C. Patler, a former storm trooper in the American Nazi Party, was indicted on a murder charge yesterday in the slaying of George Lincoln Rockwell, the party's self-styled "Fuehrer."

Patler, who has been held without bond in the Arlington County jail since a premilinary hearing Sept. 29, will be arraigned Thursday in Arlington Circuit Court. The indictment charging Patler was one of 29 returned by an Arlington Circuit Court grand jury before Judge Walter T. McCarthy. The grand jury will resume its deliberations today.

Patler, an ex-Marine, is accused of being the sniper who shot the 49-year-old Rockwell in the chest August 25 outside a laundromat in an Arlington shopping center.

Patler, who was ousted from the Party in April, was arrested about three-quarters of a mile from the shooting scene about an hour after the slaying. He has contended that he is innocent.

Also indicted on a murder charge yesterday was Robert J. Ward, 34, who is accused of slaying his wife, Emma Frances Ward, on March 2 in the couple's apartment at 1235 N. Quinn st., Arlington.

Mrs. Ward, the 28-year-old mother of three, was found stabbed to death with a hunting knife.

Her husband, the owner of a small moving business, was arrested three weeks later in Jacksonville, Fla., and was returned to Arlington, where he is free under $2500 bond.

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ROCKWELL 10/17 NX
ARLINGTON, VA. (UPI)--JOHN C. PATLER, 27, ACCUSED SLAYER OF AMERICAN NAZI PARTY LEADER GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, WILL BE ARRAIGNED ON A MURDER CHARGE BEFORE AN ARLINGTON CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE THURSDAY.
AN ARLINGTON COUNTY GRAND JURY INDICTED PATLER MONDAY AFTER HEARING TESTIMONY FROM SIX COUNTY POLICEMEN. PATLER, A ONETIME NAZI PARTY OFFICER, WAS ARRESTED ABOUT 30 MINUTES AFTER ROCKWELL WAS SHOT DOWN IN A SHOPPING CENTER ABOUT A BLOCK FROM PARTY HEADQUARTERS AUG. 25.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Judge Calls Evidence 'Conclusive'

Patler Bound Over to Grand Jury

A two day hearing of prosecution evidence against ex-storm trooper John Patler, accused of assassinating American Nazi Party Commander George Lincoln Rockwell, ended yesterday with the charge referred to an Arlington Grand Jury.

County Court Judge L. Jackson Embrey refused a defense motion to dismiss the case, saying it was "difficult to imagine more conclusive circumstantial evidence"

Patler pleaded not guilty; his attorneys did not present defense evidence, reserving this for the trial. But in a press conference later, they said the preliminary evidence "discloses a real possibility that Patler was "framed."

His wife, also at the press conference said, "I know that John could not have done it. I will be glad when this is all over and we can be together again."

FUNERAL DISPUTE

Meanwhile, the Army yesterday informed the American Civil Liberties Union it still will not agree to burial of Rockwell's ashes in a National Cemetery if his followers insist on wearing Nazi emblems and carrying Nazi banners during the funeral.

Phillip Hirschkop, Alexandria lawyer, said this continued refusal means ACLU "definitely will file suit either in Virginia or Washington, as soon as we can find time to draw up the papers."

The ACLU announced earlier it would defend the Nazi's right to bury Rockwell with ceremonies they consider fit after MP's barred Rockwell's funeral procession from the Culpepper National Cemetery Aug. 29, when his followers would not remove their Nazi emblems.

SNIPER

Patler, 29, a former Nazi captain who left the party earlier this year, was arrested about a mile from the Dominion Hill Shopping Center, 20 minutes after Rockwel was shot by a roof-top sniper as he pulled out of a laundromat parking space.

Prosecution witnesses testified during the hearing about links between Patler and the gun identified by the FBI as the murder weapon.

Ex-Nazi lieutenant Robert A. Lloyd said he loaned the 7.63 millimeter Mauser pistol to Patler in 1964, and that Patler reported it lost in early 1965. However, an employee at a Highland County, Va., Farm owned by Patler's father-in-law testified Patler sometimes did target shooting in a pasture there and said the last occasion he remembered was this past July.

Spent cartridges found in the farm pasture and slugs removed from a nearby oak tree were fired from the Mauser pistol, an FBI ballistics expert said. The expert admitted, tho, that there was no way to show when the firing was done.

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The Washington Post
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The Evening Star (Washington)
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People's World

Date SEP 30 1967

UPI Photo

In happier days, John Patler stood at the right hand of George Lincoln Rockwell.

Rockwell Murder Gun Linked to Patler

By Katharine Gresham
Washington Post Staff Writer

A former American Nazi Party member yesterday linked the gun that apparently was used to kill George Lincoln Rockwell with the suspected assassin, John Patler.

Robert A. Lloyd III, of Richmond, testifying at a preliminary hearing for Patler in Arlington County Court, said the 7.63 mm. Mauser pistol identified as the murder weapon was one he loaned to Patler in 1964.

Lloyd said he asked Patler to return the pistol in January, 1966, but was told that it had been stolen. Lloyd said he wanted the gun back so that its serial number could be recorded with the Arlington police. (While there is no gun registration law in Virginia, Lloyd said yesterday that police did record weapons held at Nazi headquarters.

In other testimony, an FBI expert said that in his opinion there was no doubt that the pistol, found near the scene of the shooting, was the one used to kill Rockwell.

Twelve persons testified before Judge L. Jackson Embry yesterday in the first day of a hearing to determine whether charges against Patler should go to a grand jury or be dismissed. Patler registered a plea of innocent as the proceedings began.

Rockwell, commander of the small band of young Nazis who live together dormitory-style on Wilson Boulevard in Arlington was slain August 25 by a rooftop sniper in a shopping center near Nazi headquarters. Patler, a former Nazi official, was arrested less than an hour later about a mile from the shooting.

The Commonwealth said yesterday that Patler was the sniper, that he fled down a street behind the shopping center after the shooting, cut through Bon Air Park, across Four Mile Run and onto Washington Boulevard. He was arrested by police at Washington Boulevard and Inglewood Street.

Inspector Raymond S. Cole, the police department's Nazi expert, testified that when Patler, 29, was stopped his dark-colored pants were pulled up to his knees, his shirt was "soaking wet" and he had a a towel around his neck.

James Cummings, a barber at the shopping center, testified that he chased a man running from the scene of the shooting until he disappeared into nearby Bon Air Park. The man had dark hair and was wearing a dark coat, Cummings said, but he was unable to say if he was wearing a hat.

A grey hat and reversible beige and black trench coat were found underneath some bushes in a yard on the edge of the park.

A teen-ager, 16-year-old Rebecca Middleton of 836 N. Liberty st., pointed out Patler in court yesterday as the man she saw running down the street near the park around the time of the shooting. On cross examination she said she had not seen the man's face then and identified Patler only from photographs shown her after she had seen him in the police station.

The Commonwealth called 12 witnesses yesterday. Eight others have been subpoenaed, including Rockwell's heir to Party leadership, Matt Koehl.

George R. Cranford, 20, who accompanied Koehl to the hearing yesterday, was arrested outside the courtroom and charged with carrying a concealed weapon. Sheriff James Elwood Clements said a tear gas pencil was found on Cranford, who gave his address as Party Headquarters, 6510 Wilson blvd., when he voluntarily allowed a deputy to search him. Cranford is scheduled to appear in court on the charge today.

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The Washington Post B-7
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The Evening Star (Washington)
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Patler Denies Guilt At Slaying Hearing

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

A 16-year-old girl today identified John Patler, the former American Nazi accused of killing George Lincoln Rockwell, as the man who ran by her close to the scene of the slaying about the time of Rockwell's death.

But under cross-examination at a preliminary hearing for Patler in Arlington County Court this morning, Rebecca Middleton admitted that she had not seen the man's face.

Patler, 29, once a close confidant of the slain American Nazi Party leader, is accused of being the rooftop sniper who shot Rockwell in the Dominion Hills Shopping Center about noon on Aug. 25.

At the very outset of today's hearing, Judge L. Jackson Embrey read the murder charge against the defendant and asked him how he pleaded. Patler rose and in a soft voice firmly said, "Not guilty, Your Honor."

Twenty witnesses were sworn in for the hearing today.

James Commings a barber who said he chased a man after the shooting, said he was unable to identify the suspect as the fleeing man. Commings heard two shots ring out in the shopping center and saw Rockwell's car veer slowly out of control into an auto parked nearby.

Miss Middleton said she was talking to a neighbor two doors down from the Middleton home at 863 N. Liberty St., next to the shopping center, just before noon when she saw a man running down the street toward the park.

"He was going awful fast. I don't know why, but it struck me he must have done something wrong—he was going so fast," said the pert teen-ager.

Points to Defendant

Arlington Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan then asked her if she saw the same man anywhere in the courtroom.

Without hesitation, she pointed to the dark-haired defendant and said, "This man right there."

Later, under cross-examination by Thomas Harrigan, one of Patler's three defense attorneys Miss Middleton said she had seen the running man only from the rear. She said also that when detectives took her to the county police headquarters afterwards, she saw the suspect, Patler, fully for the first time.

She testified she then identified him as the man who ran by her. She also said that when shown a photo of Patler she again identified him as the man she had seen.

Also today, Dr. John H. Judson, an Arlington medical examiner, said he pronounced Rockwell dead about 12:20 p.m. in the shopping center.

Chest Wound Fatal

Judson said the Nazi party "commander" died from "gunshot wounds." He said three pathologists conducted an autopsy and recovered three fragments of a shattered bullet from the body. Police say Rockwell was killed by a chest wound and that a second shot fired at him by the rooftop sniper missed.

Police Insp. Raymond S. Cole testified today to Patler's apprehension about 12:30 p.m. at Washington Boulevard and North Harrison Street, about one mile from the shooting scene.

Cole said he first spotted the suspect walking on Washington Boulevard and wiping his face and head with a towel.

Cole said he circled back in his unmarked police car and saw Patler stop briefly at a bus stop, then run behind a nearby house at the corner of North Ivanhoe Street. Other police officers called to the scene by Cole arrested the suspect moments later, he said.

There was no testimony this morning concerning the semi-automatic pistol police say they found the day after the shooting in a creek in Bon Air park, near the shooting scene.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington) FINAL
Daily News (New York)
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Date SEP 26 1967

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Rockwell Aide Jailed in Slaying

Suspect Under Close Guard In Arlington

Bail Set at $50,000 For Ex-Assistant Of Nazi Leader

An ousted aide of American Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell was held under tight security at the Arlington jail today, charged with slaying his former commander from ambush in a shopping center parking lot.

Arlington County police said murder charges had been placed against the suspect, but declined to say whether they were investigating the possibility of others being involved in yesterday's shooting.

Shot in Car

Rockwell, 49, founder of the Nazi party, was backing his car from a parking place when rifle shots crashed through the front window. His body pitched through the passenger door and fell to the parking lot pavement.

He died—apparently instantly—from a bullet wound in his chest. A second bullet missed him.

About 45 minutes after the shooting, Arlington police arrested John C. Patler, 29, formerly the party's No. 3 man, and later charged him with murder. Bond was set at $50,000.

Patler, an ex-Marine, was expelled from the party last April because of "Bolshevik leanings," one of Rockwell's top aides said yesterday.

Rockwell was slain just minutes after putting his laundry into two machines at the Econo-Wash Laundry in the Dominion Hills Shopping Center in the 6000 block of Wilson Boulevard.

Near Headquarters

The center, where Rockwell did most of his shopping, is about one block from the American Nazi party headquarters at 6150 Wilson Blvd.

Rockwell's auto was moving when the two bullets smashed into the window from the roof of the laundry. The car continued to roll and came to a stop as it hit the bumper of a parked auto.

Within moments, witnesses reported hearing heavy footsteps across the roof of the shopping center as if someone was running away.

Tom Blakeney, owner of Tom's Barber Shop in the shopping center, said he saw the bullets punch through the windshield of Rockwell's 1958 blue and white Chevrolet and then saw a man leap from the low roof of the shopping center.

Two Chase Man

Blakeney and another barber, James Cummings, chased the man but lost him. They said he was wearing a trench coat, yellow socks and shirt.

Police were called by John W. Hancock, owner of the Skinrood Real Estate Co., who said he reached the dead Rockwell within moments of the shooting. He also had heard footsteps running across the roof.

In an autopsy late yesterday, doctors found Rockwell was struck by a single shot in the left chest. They recovered a fragmented slug in the rear of the chest cavity, Dr. John H. Judson, Arlington medical examiner, said.

The bullet entered Rockwell's body to the right of his heart and caused massive damage to the major blood vessels of the

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heart. Death, coming in "one or two minutes," was due to massive hemorrhaging, Dr. Judson said.

Pierces Chest

He said the bullet pierced Rockwell's chest, less than an inch above the heart. No other bullet wounds were found in the body. There were cuts from glass that flew from the punctured windshield in Rockwell's car.

Patler, who had once been described as the party's "propaganda minister," was arrested by police about three quarters of a mile from the shooting.

When brought to the police station, the suspect was wearing a short-sleeved yellow shirtand chino pants.

"I haven't done anything, this is a nightmare," he said to reporters as he was led into headquarters.

Police reported that two expended shell casings had been found on the roof of the shopping center.

There were reports that a witness had seen a rifle tossed into the rear of a passing truck, but police would not confirm this. They declined to say whether the murder weapon had been found.

Coat, Hat Found

Police found a trenchcoat and hat under a bush at the Larrimore address.

Patler, who spent the night under heavy guard at the jail, had been an active member almost since Roegwell founded the party in 1958, Matthias Koehl, Rockwell's second in command, said.

Patler, known to New York City police as Patsales, also the name under which he enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1958, had been one of Rockwell's closest associates and confidants. He formerly worked in the New York area as a printer.

Rockwell called Patler his "propaganda minister" in 1965 when the Internal Revenue Service seized contents of Rockwell's headquarters to enforce a claim for more than $5,000 in back taxes.

Editor of Publication

Patler was in the 2-story frame house when the IRS agents arrived. He was editor of the party's publication, "The Storm Trooper."

Rockwell, at the time, tried unsuccessfully to obtain permission from IRS to allow his "propaganda minister" to remain in the house and guard it against vandalism.

Patler was in the news in 1964 he interrupted a Washington meeting where Mississippi Negroes where telling of shootings, beatings and bombings in their state.

Leaping to the platform, Patler shouted, "you're a bunch of filthy swine . . . you're trying to force white Americans to your will."

Leaves Party

By April of this year, Patler, who left the Marine Corps because of trouble over his Nazi membership, was bickering with Rockwell over financial matters and left the party.

Rockwell, whose small band generally made headlines because of the loud noise and violent sermons of hate it expended, recently reported to police that someone had fired a shot at him.

In the last publication of the "Rockwell Report," which carried the headline: "Assassin Misses Commander," he wrote:

"Over the past eight years, I have been attacked regularly in various ways, from gasoline bombs to gunfire. But most of the attacks have been very poorly planned and hastily executed, causing little damage."

He then related that in June a gunman had fired a shot at him from ambush as he stopped his car at an obstruction placed in the driveway of his Arlington "barracks."

One of Rockwell's followers said today that party members hope to arrange burial for their slain "commander" in Arlington Cemetery.

However, a Pentagon spokesman said no such request had been received. The Department of Defense said that under new restrictions the Pentagon placed upon the rapidly filling cemetery last spring, Rockwell would be ineligible.

The new criteria limit Arlington's burial plots to active duty military men, Medal of Honor winners, retired veterans and only those other veterans who have served in high government jobs. These criteria do not apply to the nation's remaining national cemeteries, however.

Rockwell entered the Navy in 1941 and was discharged in 1945 as a lieutenant. He returned to military service in the Korean War and was released in 1954 as a full commander.

In 1960, after he had begun his Nazi activities, Rockwell was given an "administrative discharge" from the Naval Reserve, the Pentagon spokesman said. The reason given on his service record was, "because of his public and open espousal of race and religious hatred, which reflects upon his judgment as an officer in the Naval Reserve to such an extent as to raise serious question concerning his mobilization potential."

—Associated Press

Matt Kochl, general secretary of the American Nazi Party, stands outside the group's Arlington headquarters as he tells reporters he plans to take over party leadership in place of the slain George Lincoln Rockwell.

0-19 (Rev. 7-12-71)

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New Request For Patler Bail Is Filed

From News Dispatches

A new bail request has been submitted for John Patler, an inmate in the Arlington County Jail since December as the convicted murderer of American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell.

Patler's attorney, Elise Heinz of Arlington, contends that he is a good bail risk because he was free and did not flee between his conviction in 1967 and its upholding last November by the state Supreme Court.

The lawyer's first bail plea went to the U.S. Supreme Court, to whom the conviction is being appealed, but Chief Justice Warren E. Burger turned it down without comment June 24. Since then, the high court has recessed its term, prompting the new request.

Patler will be transferred from the jail to the state penitentiary to begin serving his 20-year sentence if his conviction ultimately is upheld.

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184 AUG 19 1971

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The National Observer
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Date AUG 15 1971

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Patler Asks High Court To Overturn Conviction

John Patler has asked the Supreme Court to overturn his conviction in the slaying of American Nazi party leader George Lincoln Rockwell.

Patler, a former party member was found guilty on Dec. 16, 1967, by an Arlington County Circuit Court jury.

Rockwell, the party founder, was killed by a rooftop sniper in the Dominion Hills Shopping Center on Aug. 25, 1967.

Patler faces a 20-year prison term, the minimum sentence for first-degree murder in Virginia. He has been free on bond while appealing his case.

The appeal was filed yesterday at the highest court by an Arlington attorney for Patler, Elise B. Heinz.

It followed the rejection Nov. 30 of Patler's complaint against his conviction by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

The appeal makes four separate complaints against the investigation of Patler and the conduct of parts of the 16-day trial in Arlington.

A key challenge involves identification of Patler at the trial by witnesses who had seen him either at the police station, or at pretrial court hearings.

The appeal contends that Virginia's highest court was wrong in refusing to give Patler the protection of two Supreme Court decisions in 1967. Those decisions guaranteed a suspect a lawyer when he was put in a police lineup for identification by witnesses.

The state court said that the identification of Patler was made by witnesses before he was indicted for the crime, and the Supreme Court's 1967 decisions applied only in cases where the suspect has already been charged formally with the crime.

The appeal also said that a witness' identification of Patler was unconstitutional because it was based in part on a newspaper photograph used in making an identification.

The other two challenges in the appeal complain that police unconstitutionally searched an Arlington County farm to obtain the casings of bullets from the gun used in Rockwell's slaying, and prosecutors unconsitutionally did not promptly disclose to defense lawyers the fact that FBI scientific reports failed to connect Patler with the crime.

Under Supreme Court rules, the State of Virginia has 30 days to reply to the appeal. The justices may indicate before adjourning in June whether they will hear the case.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington) B-4
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
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Date 4-6-71

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Patler case to High Court

(UPI) — John Patler, convicted of the 1967 murder of American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell, has brought his case to the Supreme Court.

His appeal of the Virginia Supreme Court's order Nov. 30 ,1970, upholding his convictions asserted that police, instead of attempting to get an objective identification of him, used procedures designed to convince witnesses that he was the one who shot Rockwell outside a laundromat near the party's Arlington headquarters.

His appeal also questioned the search of a Highland County, Va., farm owned by his father-in-law where slugs from the murder gun were dug out of a tree.

The trial court said the location was too far from the house to be protected by the constitution's ban on "unreasonable searches and seizures."

The appeal also agreed that FBI analyses of Patler's clothes and other evidence failed to connect him with the crime and that this information should have been provided to the defense before the trial.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
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The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

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Patler Gets Stay of 20-Year Term in Rockwell Slaying

By Hank Burchard
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday granted John Patler a stay of his 20-year sentence for the murder of American Nazi Party chief George Lincoln Rockwell, but Patler remains in the Arlington County Jail.

Patler, 30, now acting as his own attorney, sought the stay to obtain his release from jail on bond while preparing an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, but the Virginia court's order granting the stay passed over the question of bond.

Patler's $40,000 bond was revoked by Arlington Circuit Judge Charles S. Russell on Dec. 4, after he received notice that the Virginia court had affirmed Patler's 1967 conviction of first-degree murder in the sniper slaying.

When Patler asked him yesterday to reinstate the bond, Judge Russell said the matter "is out of my hands." Thomas J. Harrigan, Patler's former attorney and present in the courtroom only as an observer, stepped forward to suggest Patler was eligible for bond.

"My understanding is that he's not," Judge Russell said. "An application for bond must go to a higher court . . . the Supreme Court of Virginia or the U.S. Supreme Court."

While being escorted back to jail after the hearing, the manacled defendant asserted to a reporter that Judge Russell "had no business revoking my bond. . . . I'll probably go to Alexandria (Federal District Court) for a (writ of) habeas corpus."

Dressed in a stylish but rumpled blue suit, Patler, who had steadily professed his innocence, flashed a double "V" sign to a photographer.

In pressing his appeal, Patler has cited what he called "39 substantial errors" in his trial. He also claimed the Virginia Supreme Court's opinion affirming his conviction itself contains several errors of fact in its recitation of the chain of circumstantial evidence upon which Patler was convicted.

JOHN PATLER
. . . a question of bond.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
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The New Leader
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The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

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UPI-44
(PATLER)
ARLINGTON--PETTY LARCENY CHARGES AGAINST THE MAN CONVICTED OF SLAYING FORMER AMERICAN NAZI PARTY CHIEF GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL WERE DISMISSED TODAY IN ARLINGTON COUNTY COURT.

JUDGE LINUS VERZI THREW OUT THE CHARGES AGAINST 30-YEAR-OLD JOHN PATLER AFTER COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY WILLIAM HASSAN DECIDED HE WOULD NOT PROSECUTE. HASSAN SAID HE DECIDED NOT TO PROSECUTE BECAUSE OF MOUNTING COSTS IN THE PATLER CASE.

PATLER HAD BEEN CHARGED WITH STEALING THE GUN THAT WAS IDENTIFIED AS HAVING KILLED ROCKWELL. THE CHARGE HAD BEEN FILED BY NAZI PARTY MEMBER ROBERT LLOYD III.

PATLER IS TO APPEAR IN COURT AGAIN FRIDAY BEFORE CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE CHARLES RUSSELL FOR A HEARING ON MOTIONS THAT THE SLAYING CONVICTION BE OVERTURNED.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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20-YEAR TERM DELAYED

Patler Loses First Appeal

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

An Arlington judge yesterday turned down John Patler's first appeal of his conviction last December of killing American Nazi party "commander" George Lincoln Rockwell.

Circuit Court Judge Charles S. Russell denied a defense motion alleging at least 22 errors in Patler's three-week trial before Russell and a jury of 10 men and two women.

The judge also imposed the 20-year prison term the jury gave Patler in the slaying, but delayed execution of the sentence because Patler and his lawyers plan to appeal next to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

Over the objection of Commonwealth's Atty. William J. Hassan, the judge also said the 30-year-old former Nazi party member could remain free on a $40,000 bond, pending disposition of his next appeal.

Later, Patler said he was disappointed by the ruling. He said he planned to stay at his Arlington home and seek work as a freelance commercial artist.

As a close aide to Rockwell before their falling out last spring, Patler edited the party's "Stormtrooper" magazine and created most of the party's art work.

He returned yesterday to the home he and his wife Alice share with his in-laws, Mr. and Mrs. Sam R. Ervin, and the Patler couples' two children, Mark, 3, and Nick, 1.

Hassan, in the argument on bond, also contended that the firm providing Patler's bail has exceeded its amount of equity in the total number of bonds it has issued recently. But Russell said that was a matter to be considered apart from Patler's bond status.

Earlier, defense attorney Thomas J. Harrigan argued that Russell erred in the trial by admitting testimony from three "identification" witnesses brought to the stand by Hassan.

Harrigan said they testified to seeing a man resembling Patler running from the scene of Rockwell's slaying last Aug. 25 after they either saw the suspect in the county police station, in court or in a newspaper photograph.

The lawyer also complained that so-called "harmless" testimony by FBI analysts should have been made known to the defense before the trial. As one example, he said, footprints found on the shopping center roof from which it is believed Rockwell was shot failed to match the tread in Patler's tennis shoes.

"If we had been furnished with that type of evidence, we would have been in a position to investigate as to who was on the roof that day," Harrigan said.

After denying the defense motion, Russell asked Patler if he had anything to say. Contending once more that he is no "murderer," Patler said:

"I think the court, the jury and the Commonwealth have made a terrible mistake, and because of that mistake an innocent man is going to be deprived of 20 years of his life and a great injustice has been done.

"Ever since my arrest, events have been a stampede to judgment."

Patler, arrested within 30 minutes of Rockwell's slaying in the Dominion Hills Shopping Center, has maintained ever since that he is innocent.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Patler Family Reunited

FREE ON $40,000 BOND—John Patler, the 30-year-old former American Nazi convicted of slaying George Lincoln Rockwell in Arlington last August, is reunited with his family after being released on $40,000 bond from the Arlington (Va.) County Jail. He is shown with wife, Alice; Mark, 3, and Nick, 16 months. The defense is seeking to have the verdict set aside because of alleged legal errors in the trial.

NOT RECORDED
167 FEB 21 1968

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, Ohio

12 Cincinnati Post & Times Star
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Citizen Journal
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Dispatch
Columbus, Ohio

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

Date: 2/9/68
Edition: 7-Star Final
Author:
Editor: Dick Thornburg
Title: GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

Character or Classification: 157-9 Cincinnati
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

(Rev. 7-7-71)

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Prosecution Asks Court To Rule on Patler Bond

By KENNETH IKENBERRY
Star Staff Writer

Citing "continuous threats" against the life of ex-Nazi John Patler, Arlington Commonwealth's Atty. William J. Hassan urged a federal judge yesterday to keep Patler's bond at $40,000 or revoke it.

Attorneys for Patler, who was convicted last December of the murder of American Nazi party leader George Lincoln Rockwell, have asked Federal District Court Judge Oren R. Lewis to reduce the bond while Patler appeals.

Hassan, in a reply filed yesterday to an order to show cause why the bond should not be lowered, said Patler has "no local ties and no stability or responsibility in the community."

He also argued that the federal court does not have jurisdiction in the case because Patler has not yet taken his appeal for lower bond to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

In attempting to show that Patler's life would be in danger if he were freed, Hassan introduced a memorandum from Arlington Sheriff J. Ellwood Clements relaying information from Patler's father-in-law, Sam Ervin.

Clements said Ervin had been informed by an employe that "two gunmen from Boston had arrived in the Washington area to kill someone in Arlington." Hassan said the report is being investigated.

"A lower bail will not insure the presence of the petitioner because of continuous threats" against his life, Hassan told the Court.

Patler's attorneys branded the report about the gunmen "absolutely ridiculous" and said Ervin probably had received false information.

"If there were threats, it would appear that the prosecution would have made at least one arrest by now," said Thomas J. Harrigan, one of the three lawyers defending Patler.

Clements also told Hassan in the memo that approximately $1,700 worth of merchandise, including a high-powered rifle, had recently been purchased on a charge account opened at an Arlington department store by a Nazi sympathizer.

Patler has been in jail since shortly after Rockwell was killed by a sniper in a shopping center in August. He was convicted after a three-week trial and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

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Patler Sentencing Is Put Off Again

The sentencing of former American Nazi storm trooper John Patler was postponed again today — to Feb. 23 — because of delays in printing the transcript of the three-week Arlington trial in which he was convicted of slaying the self-styled Fuehrer, George Lincoln Rockwell. Lawyers say they need the transcript to argue defense motions to set aside the verdict and 20-year term recommended by the jury.

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Va. Must Justify Bond for Patler

Alexandria Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis has directed the State of Virginia to show why bond should not be reduced for John Patler, convicted murderer of George Lincoln Rockwell, head of the American Nazi Party.

Patler is being held in the Arlington County Jail in lieu of $40,000 bond since his conviction Dec. 16. His attorneys contend the bond is excessive. They have filed a suit in Alexandria Federal Court seeking to have it lowered.

Judge Lewis has given the State ten days to give its reasons for the bond. The judge then may dismiss the suit or hold a hearing on the question.

In other action affecting Patler yesterday, Arlington Circuit Judge Charles S. Russell postponed until Feb. 6 a hearing on a motion to set aside the verdict at his trial. The jury sentenced Patler to 20 years.

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Times Herald
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(Rev. 7-7-67)

Rockwell Was Friend, Convicted Patler Insists

John Patler, convicted slayer of former American Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell, reiterated today his contention that he is innocent.

Patler's contention was voiced in an interview being filmed this morning for use on television tonight.

He denied killing the founder and leader of the neo-Nazi group that Patler left last spring following a dispute with the 49-year-old Rockwell, just as he denied it shortly after his arrest and before his recent trial.

At that time, Patler blurted out to reporters, "this is a nightmare." He said as much again today, asserting that his trial and conviction still seem incredible and nightmarish to him.

"Did you kill George Lincoln Rockwell?" the television interviewer asked him today.

"Not a Murderer"

"No sir," said Patler. "I can truthfully say, I can look any man straight in the eye and say I didn't kill George Lincoln Rockwell.

"I am not a murderer. I have never killed a man in my life."

Patler, 30, was interviewed minutes before appearing in Arlington Circuit Court this morning for a hearing on defense motions asking Judge Charles S. Russell to overrule the verdict of the jury that found Patler guilty of first degree murder Dec. 16.

The jury panel also gave Patler a 20-year prison term, the minimum in Virginia for first-degree murder.

However, the hearing scheduled for today was postponed until Feb. 6, because neither prosecution nor defense lawyers had received the entire transcript from Patler's 17-day trial. Russell agreed they should have the entire document, which will run more than 3,000 pages, before they could argue about the evidence heard in the trial.

Patler said in the interview that if he were freed on appeal he would like to resume his education, find some means of earning a living, care for his wife and two children and stay out of "right-wing politics."

"This could have happened to any ex-Nazi who happened to be in the area at the time."

Police arrested Patler at a bus stop a mile from the murder scene and 30 minutes after Rockwell was gunned down by a rooftop sniper.

However, he expressed doubts that he could find a school that would accept him as a sutdent, because of widespread publicity about his arrest and trial.

If he could live his life over again, Patler sair, he would have been certain to complete his education and tried to be "a better husband and a better citizen." He added, "I think my involvement in right-wing politics did be a great deal of harm."

Of the slain Rockwell, he said, "personally we were very good friends . . . I never got mad enough at him to sock him in the nose, much less kill him."

Claims He's a "Patsy"

Claiming that his "ex-Nazi" background made him a "patsy" for prosecution, Patler said the German pistol identified as the murder weapon could have been "planted" in the creek bed where police found it the day after Rockwell's slaying Aug. 25. He said slugs linked to the same gun found in a tree on his father-in-law's farm in Highland, Va., also could have been planted by someone trying to frame him.

"There was not one iota of conclusive evidence introduced that proved I committed the crime," declared Patler. "The fact that I was put on trial for my life and the state tried to murder me for a crime I didn't commit . . . it's been a nightmare. It just incredible. . . .

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Sentencing of Patler Put Off

Sentencing of John Patler, convicted of slaying Amerian Nazi Party Commander George Lincoln Rockwell Aug. 25, was postponed today because the 16-day trial of transcript was not ready.

Judge Charles S. Russell, who will first rule on sentence voted by an Arlington Circuit Court jury motions by the defense to set aside a 20-year sentence voted by an Arlington Circuit Court jury in December, continued the hearing until Feb 6.

Patler, 30, a former storm trooper in the Party, was charged with shooting Rockwell from atop a building in a shopping center on Wilson Boulevard. Before the hearing today, in a press conference in the room adjoining the court room, Patler continued to deny his guilt.

"I never got mad enough at Rockwell to punch him in the nose, much less kill him," he said.

He said that he had been made a "patsy" by members of the Party.

Meanwhile, defense lawyers went to Federal Judge Oren Lewis with a habeas corpus petition and the prosecution was given 10 days to show cause why Patler should not be released on bail pending appeal since he was no longer involved in a capital offense.

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What Goes on Here

A group calling itself the "Justice for Patler Emergency Bond Fund" issued a call for money to meet the bail of the convicted slayer of American Nazi "Fuehrer" George Lincoln Rockwell. Patler is presently in the Arlington Jail pending appeal motions and a presentencing report; the committee says it needs $4000 to spring him.

The George Washington University Student Council voted 19-to-6 for a resolution stating that on-campus military recruiters are "not welcomed here by the students" and criticizing University President Lloyd Elliott's decision dissolving the month-long ban against recruiters. The Student Council indicated it has not been reassured — as President Elliott apparently was that there is no risk of retaliatory induction for student demonstrators againsst recruiters.

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Patler Attorneys Claim Trial Had 22 Errors

Attorneys for John Patler, the former American Nazi convicted last month of murdering George Lincoln Rockwell, have asserted in a motion that 22 legal errors were made in their client's 17-day trial in Arlington.

Patler, who marked his 30th birthday in the Arlington County jail yesterday, was sentenced to 20 years by an Arlington Circuit Court jury Dec. 16.

His defense lawyers have said they will appeal the verdict in both Virginia and federal courts, if necessary.

Their motion Friday asking Judge Charles S. Russell to set aside the jury's verdict as "contrary to the law and the evidence" is only the first of several possible steps in the appeal process.

Russell, who presided in Patler's trial, already has scheduled arguments on the defense motion for Jan. 29. Friday was the deadline he gave the defense attorneys for filing their plea.

Meanwhile, Patler has remained in the Arlington jail in lieu of a $40,000 bond. The youthful defendant, once a close aide to the American Nazi Party leader, was arrested within 30 minutes of Rockwell's slaying Aug. 25.

Among other points, the defense motion filed Friday questioned the qualifications of the jurors. It said Russell erred in refusing questioning of each prospective juror privately, in refusing defense questions about possible bias among the jurors against the neo-Nazi group, and in his refusal to strike all jurors who were acquainted with the shooting through newspaper and television reports.

The defense attorneys also questioned the legality of testimony by three witnesses who likened Patler to a man they saw apparently fleeing from the shopping center in which Rockwell was killed.

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Yule Cards Designed By Patler

John Patler, the former American Nazi captain convicted earlier this month of murdering Party Commander George Lincoln Rockwell, designed Christmas cards in his jail cell for his friends and for reporters who covered his trial.

Before he left the group in July, Patler, 29, provided illustrations for Stormtrooper, the official Party organ. He attended classes at the Corcoran School of Art this summer. The defendant also designed the black and white block letter signs that directed press, public and officers of the court to designated seats during the three-week jury trial earlier this month.

Patler, who is being held in the jail on $40,000 bond, received a 20-year sentence. His attorneys are appealing the conviction.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A
HAPPY NEW YEAR
FROM
JOHN PATLER
ARLINGTON COUNTY JAIL
22 DECEMBER 1967

"I INSIST I AM INNOCENT"

Christmas message of John Patler, sent to a reporter.

The Washington Post
Times Herald C-6
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
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Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
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Patler Bond Set by Judge At $40,000

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

Bond for John Patler, the former American Nazi party member convicted last week of killing George Lincoln Rockwell, was set at $40,000 yesterday by Circuit Court Judge Charles S. Russell.

The suspect's attorneys had sought a $15,000 bond Monday, two days after a circuit court jury found Patler guilty of first-degree murder in the Rockwell slaying Aug. 25. The jury also sentenced the 29-year-old defendant to 20 years in the Virginia State Penitentiary, the minimum penalty for premeditated murder in Virginia.

Patler's three defense attorneys — Thomas Harrigan, Mrs. Helen Lane and Thomas Morris — plan to file motions next month asking the judge to set aside the jury's verdict.

Meanwhile, they said today, they would seek a ruling from a Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals justice reducing the $40,000 bond so their client could leave the Arlington County jail in time to join his wife and two children for Christmas.

They also said they would go as far as the U.S. Supreme Court to obtain a bond figure that the commercial artist and one-time American Nazi could afford in order to be freed during the appeal process which could take as long as two years.

Patler has been in the county jail since his arrest shortly after Rockwell's shooting by a rooftop sniper in the Dominion Hills Shopping Center last August.

Commonwealth's Atty. William J. Hassan, who prosecuted Patler, had opposed a low bond last September because of alleged threats against Patler's life. His bond previously had been $40,000, so Russell's ruling in effect continues the old bond.

Last Saturday, before the Arlington County Board, Hassan again referred to numerous threats against various witnesses in the case.

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UPI-69

(PATLER)

ARLINGTON, AVA.--JOHN PATLER, A FORMER MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, WILL BE SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS IN PRISON MONDAY FOR THE SNIPER SLAYING OF PARTY CHIEF GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL.

AN ARLINGTON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT JURY OF 10 MEN AND TWO WOMEN FOUND PATLER, 29, GUILTY OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER EARLY TODAY AFTER DELIBERATING THREE HOURS AND 40 MINUTES.

THE PROSECUTOR, COMMONWEALTH ATTY. WILLIAM HASSAN, HAD URGED THE DEATH PENALTY, BUT THE PANEL RECOMMENDED THE 20-YEAR TERM. JURIES SET THE SENTENCES IN VIRGINIA.

JUDGE CHARLES RUSSELL DELAYED SENTENCING UNTIL MONDAY, AND PATLER'S ATTORNEY, THOMAS HARRIGAN, SAID HE WOULD FILE AN APPEAL THAT DAY.

ROCKWELL WAS SHOT TO DEATH FROM AMBUSH AUG. 25 AS HE WALKED OUT OF A COIN-OPERATED LAUNDRY IN THIS WASHINGTON SUBURB. PATLER WAS ARRESTED A HALF HOUR LATER AS HE STOOD AT A BUS STOP A MILE FROM THE MURDER SCENE.

PATLER HAS INSISTED HE WAS INNOCENT. HIS WIFE ALICE, 23, WENT INTO HYSTERICS AND FAINTED FRIDAY WHEN HASSAN ASKED THE JURY FOR THE DEATH PENALTY DURING FINAL ARGUMENTS.

"I ASK YOU, IF YOU FIND PATLER GUILTY OF LYING IN WAIT, ASSASSINATION AND AMBUSH--GIVE HIM THE CHAIR," HASSAN SAID.

"NO, NO, NO," MRS. PATLER SCREAMED AND COLLAPSED IN THE AISLE. SHE WAS CARRIED FROM THE COURTROOM AND TAKEN BY AMBULANCE TO ARLINGTON COUNTY HOSPITAL.

IT MARKED THE SECOND TIME LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PATLER HAD BEEN INTERRUPTED. AT A PRETRIAL HEARING, A NAZI SYMPATHIZER ATTACKED THE DEFENDANT IN THE COURTROOM.

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UPI-20
(PATLER)

ARLINGTON, VA.--JOHN PATLER, FORMER NO. 3 MAN IN THE AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, WAS CONVICTED OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER EARLY TODAY IN THE SNIPER-SLAYING OF PARTY "FUEHRER" GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL.

PATLER'S ATTORNEY, THOMAS HARRIGAN, SAID HE WOULD FILE AN APPEAL MONDAY.

A JURY OF 10 MEN AND TWO WOMEN DELIBERATED THREE HOURS AND 40 MINUTES BEFORE RETURNIG THE GUILTY VERDICT AGAINST PATLER, 29.

THE JURY, WHICH SETS THE SENTENCE IN VIRGINIA, RECOMMENDED TO ARLINGTON COUNTY CIRCUIT JUDGE CHARLES RUSSELL THAT PATLER BE GIVEN THE MINIMUM PRISON TERM OF 20 YEARS. RUSSELL RESERVED IMPOSING THE SENTENCE UNTIL MONDAY.

ROCKWELL WAS SHOT TO DEATH FROM AMBUSH AUG. 25 AS HE WALKED OUT OF A COIN-OPERATED LAUNDRY. PATLER WAS ARRESTED A HALF-HOUR LATER AS HE STOOD AT A BUS STOP A MILE FROM THE MURDER SCENE.

PATLER HAS INSISTED HE WAS INNOCENT. HIS WIFE ALICE, 23, WENT INTO HYSTERICS AND FAINTED YESTERDAY WHEN COMMONWEALTH ATTY. WILLIAM HASSAN ASKED THE JURY FOR THE DEATH PENALTY DURING FINAL ARGUMENTS.

"I ASK YOU, IF YOU FIND PATLER GUILTY OF LYING IN WAIT, ASSASSINATION AND AMBUSH -- GIVEN HIM THE CHAIR," HASSAN SAID.

"NO, NO, NO," MRS. PATLER SCREAMED AND COLLAPSED IN THE AISLE. SHE WAS CARRIED FROM THE COURTROOM AND TAKEN BY AMBULANCE TO ARLINGTON COUNTY HOSPITAL.

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Patler Plans Appeal Of 20-Year Sentence

By KENNETH IKENBERRY
Star Staff Writer

Arlington Commonwealth's Atty. William J. Hassan said yesterday that witnesses were harassed and in several instances "spirited away" during the investigation and trial that followed the murder of American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell.

Meanwhile, attorneys for John Patler said they will appeal the murder conviction of the 29-year-old ex-Nazi. An Arlington Circuit Court jury returned the verdict of guilty early yesterday and set the sentence at 20 years.

Hassan, in a brief speech before the Arlington County Board yesterday morning, said that some witnesses received threatening phone calls and "some were spirited away."

He declined to elaborate later. "That's all I have to say on that," the prosecutor told reporters.

Hassan told the board that the witnesses who were "spirited away" were brought back by local and state police.

Hassan, who sits in on county board meetings to advise members, rose early in the session to praise the work of Arlington police in the investigation of the Aug. 25 murder.

"No community can tolerate ambush killings and assassinations," he said. "They (the Arlington police) should have some recognition as policemen of the year."

The board adopted resolutions that praised both police and Hassan. "The entire county and nation owe a vote of thanks to the commonwealth's attorney and his staff," said board member Joseph Fisher.

Thomas Harrigan, one of the three attorneys who defended Patler in the 3-week trial, said he is moving to have the verdict set aside in Arlington Circuit Court as a "first procedural step" in the appeal process.

If that motion is denied, he said, "we're definitely going to go to the Virginia Supreme Court if necessary.

Harrigan will appeal, among other things, the admission into evidence of three bullets taken from a tree on the Virginia farm of Patler's father-in-law.

He maintained there was also some improper identification testimony, including a statement by a woman who saw Patler handcuffed in the hallway of police headquarters and said there was "no conflict" between his appearance and that of the man she saw running from the Arlington shopping center where Rockwell was gunned down.

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54 JAN 3 1968

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Threats, Pressures Dogged Patler Trial

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By Bart Barnes
Washington Post Staff Writer

Despite elaborate security measures, a series of bizarre events marked the murder trial of ex-Nazi John Patler, including the "spiriting away" of a witness and anonymous telephone threats to others, Arlington prosecutor William J. Hassan said yesterday.

Hassan outlined some attempts at coercion of a witness before the Arlington County Board yesterday but would not fill in the details. He said, "There were many other things that went on at that trial that you'll never know about."

Patler, who broke with the party last April, was convicted early yesterday of murder in the ambush slaying Aug. 25 of Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell at Arlington's Dominion Hills Shopping Center.

A jury of ten men and two women returned the verdict after four hours of deliberation and a 16-day trial. It recommended the minimum of 20 years, which would make Patler eligible for parole in five years.

Hassan, in an appearance later yesterday before the County Board, praised Arlington police security precautions but said that several witnesses were harassed by anonymous telephone calls and threats. Some were asked to leave town.

He said one witness was "spirited away" but was found and brought back to Arlington to testify by State and local police.

He cited another witness "who didn't have $3.50 for a load of wood but suddenly could afford to take a vacation in Philadelphia."

In addition, Hassan said, ammunition was taken from men on two occasions as they were entering the courtroom where Patler was being tried and knives were confiscated on three occasions, once from a woman's purse.

Throughout Patler's trial, the courtroom was heavily guarded and spectators who were not known to the police were searched carefully. Police said they feared an attempt on Patler's life.

So tight was the security that in one incident, an artist attending the trial was forced to demonstrate that his fountain pen actually contained ink and could not be used as a weapon.

The jury returned its verdict shortly after midnight yesterday and Patler, his face ashen, sat immobile while the sentence was read. He was then led back to jail.

Earlier, Patler's 23-year-old wife, Alice, had been led screaming from the courtroom after hearing Commonwealth's Attorney Hassen demand the death penalty for the 29-year-old Patler. She was given a sedative at Arlington Hospital and sent home for the night.

Circuit Judge Charles S. Russell set a hearing Monday for formal sentencing and motions for Patler's lawyers for a new trial. Patler's attorneys have said they will appeal.

Under Virginia law, the Judge cannot increase Patler's sentence but could suspend part of it.

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Final Arguments Set Today As Patler Trial Nears Jury

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

Testimony ended late yesterday in the trial of John Patler, who is charged with the slaying of America Nazi party chief George Lincoln Rockwell in Arlington last summer.

An Arlington Circuit Court jury that listened passively to 91 witnesses in the last 16 days finally will take charge of the case late today and consider a verdict—if a final defense motion to dismiss the murder charge should fail.

Before the jurors can choose between acquittal and guilt, however, they must hear the court's instructions and final arguments by defense and prosecution lawyers.

Patler, 29, is a one-time aide to Rockwell, who broke with the party's "commander" in a dispute that was the talk of the neo-Nazi group last spring. He is accused of shooting Rockwell to death from the roof of the Dominion Hills shopping center at 11:58 a.m. last Aug. 25.

In more than six hours of testimony that ended yesterday, the youthful, dark-haired defendant said he was busy running errands until shortly before the murder, then was walking aimlessly in North Arlington during the time of Rockwell's violent death.

Patler's walk followed an argument with his wife Alice shortly before noon in their home, three miles from the murder scene, both the defendant and his willowy spouse told the jury.

Altogether, 71 prosecution witnesses and 20 produced by the defense took the stand before testimony in Patler's trial ended at 4:56 p.m. yesterday with the last of Commonwealth's Atty. Wililam J. Hassan's rebuttal witnesses.

Patler's three defense attorneys plan to renew a motion to strike the prosecution evidence today as insufficient for jury consideration, although Judge Charles S. Russell denied a similar defense plea after Hassan ested his case last Monday.

If the new motion fails, it would be late today, or possibly tomorrow, before the jury would begin its deliberations on the charge against Patler. Under Virginia law, the jurors not only would determine innocence or guilt, but also fix the punishment if the finding should be guilty.

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~~Counsel~~ Asks Bail For Patler

Attorneys for John Patler, convicted as the killer of American Nazi Party chief George Lincoln Rockwell, asked yesterday that he be freed on bond while they prepare motions to have the jury's verdict set aside.

Attorney Thomas J. Harrigan asked Arlington Circuit Judge Charles S. Russell to set a $15,000 bond until Jan. 29, when defense motions for an acquittal or a new trial will be argued. Patler has been in jail since his arrest on August 25, the day Rockwell was gunned down in a parking lot ambush.

Commonwealth's attorney William J. Hassan said he was strongly opposed to bond for Patler but that, if the judge decides to permit it, the amount should be no less than $50,000. Defense attorneys said $15,000 would be all Patler's family could meet because his father-in-law has only that much equity in his home.

Judge Russell took the motion under advisement. He may rule on it today after confusion over Patler's present status is cleared up.

Patler swore a pauper's oath in the nearly empty court room so that he can get free transcripts of the 16-day trial.

Judge Russell said he will impose sentence on Jan. 29 if the defense motions—to be filed by Jan. 5—are not granted. The judge is empowered to set aside the verdict or to suspend all or any part of the 20-year sentence the jury set.

5-P

The Washington Post
Times Herald P-15
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
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Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
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The Sun (Baltimore)
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Date

170 JAN 3 1968

JAN 1968

0-1 (Rev. 7-27-67)

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Patler Seeking Release On Bail Pending Appeal

Attorneys for John Patler asked today that he be freed on $15,000 bond while his murder conviction in the slaying of American Nazi George Lincoln Rockwell is appealed.

An Arlington Circuit Court jury late Friday found the 29-year-old former Rockwell aide guilty of the slaying and set the sentence at 20 years' imprisonment.

Judge Charles S. Russell took today's motion for bond under advisement. He said he wants to confer with the judge who earlier denied a motion to free Patler on bond before the trial began.

Formal imposition of the sentence will await the outcome of motions by Patler's attorneys to set aside the verdict. Russell set Jan. 5 as the deadline for filing these motions and Jan. 29 for arguing them.

Patler will be sentenced on the 29th if the motions are denied.

Thomas Harrigan, one of the three attorneys who defended Patler, said he will file two motions—one for a new trial and one for a judgment of acquittal.

In arguing for a $15,000 bond, Harrigan said that Patler's father-in-law, Sam Ervin, has approximately this amount in property. Harrigan said Patler has lived at his father-in-law's home for some time, and added that the fact he has a wife and two children makes it likely he will appear in court.

Commonwealth's Atty. William J. Hassan said bond should be at least $50,000 to assure that Patler would appear.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
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UPI-65

(PATLER)

ARLINGTON, VA.--JUDGE CHARLES RUSSELL TODAY DELAYED UNTIL JAN. 29 A HEARING ON THE SENTENCING OF JOHN PATLER, CONVICTED FOR FIRST DEGREE MURDER IN THE SLAYING OF AMERICAN NAZI LEADER GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL.

AN ARLINGTON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT JURY OF 10 MEN AND TWO WOMEN FOUND PATLER GUILTY SATURDAY OF THE AMBUSH SLAYING OF ROCKWELL AT A SHOPPING CENTER IN THIS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBURB.

THE PANEL RECOMMENDED A 20-YEAR PRISON TERM FOR THE 25-YEAR-OLD PATLER, ONETIME NO. 3 MAN IN THE PARTY HIERARCHY. UNDER VIRGINIA LAW, THE JUDGE CAN IMPOSE THE SENTENCE, REDUCE IT OR SET IT ASIDE FOR CAUSE, BUT CANNOT INCREASE THE LENGTH OF THE TERM.

JUDGE RUSSELL ORDERED THE CONTINUANCE AT A BRIEF HEARING. HE ALSO TOOK UNDER ADVISEMENT A DEFENSE REQUEST THAT PATLER BE GRANTED BOND.

THE DEFENSE WAS GIVEN UNTIL JAN. 5 TO SUBMIT WRITTEN ARGUMENTS FOR THE SENTENCING HEARING.

12/18-TM1150AES

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-19 (Rev. 7-...)

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Gandy ...

Patler Sentencing Put Off

Sentencing for John Patler, 29, the American Nazi Party stormtrooper convicted Saturday of the Aug. 25 ambush slaying of Party Chief George Lincoln Rockwell, was postponed today until Jan. 29.

Arlington Circuit Judge Charles S. Russell was to sentence Patler to 20 years today, but he granted Patler's lawyers the continuance to give them time to file motions.

Altho the prosecution had asked the jury to recommend the death penalty in the first degree murder case, the jury recommended 20 years.

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The Wall Street Journal ...
The National Observer ...
People's World ...

Date 12-11-67

70 DEC ...

Patler Is Convicted Of Rockwell Killing

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

John Patler was found guilty of first-degree murder early today in the slaying of American Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell and given a 20-year term in the Virginia State Penitentiary.

The verdict and prison term, the minimum for first-degree murder in Virginia, were handed down by an Arlington Circuit Court jury of 10 men and two women at 12:15 a.m.

The jurors, who had heard testimony from 91 witnesses in the 29-year-old defendant's 16-day trial, deliberated for four hours and 40 minutes after receiving the case last night. Patler, once an aide to Rockwell, will be eligible for parole in five years.

The defendant's lawyers said that they would seek a court ruling to set aside the verdict. Judge Charles S. Russell continued the case until Monday without formally imposing the sentence to schedule a hearing date for the expected defense motion.

Commonwealth Atty. William J. Hassan, who had asked the jury to send the defendant to the electric chair for Rockwell's ambush slaying last Aug. 25, said, "Twelve minds are better than one—I am positive that they arrived at a proper sentence."

The defendant, pale and drawn, seemed stunned by the panel's verdict. Except for his father-in-law, Sam R. Erbin, none of the former Nazi party members' family was on hand in the heavily guarded courtroom when the verdict was read.

Hours earlier, Patler's young wife, Alice, had collapsed in the courtroom after hearing the prosecutor's emotional demand for the death penalty.

Later, as spectators were leaving court following the summations by the lawyers, she fell unconscious again in the hallway outside. Rushed to Arlington Hospital by ambulance, she was given sedatives and sent home for the night with instructions to her family to let her sleep the night through if the verdict should be guilty, but to awaken her if it was acuittal.

Shopping Center Slaying

Patler, who admitted he broke with Rockwell last spring after a series of disagreements, was accused of gunning Rockwell down from the rooftop of the Dominion Hills Shopping Center.

Hassan, always a volatile contender in the courtroom, never was more forceful than in his final argument to the jurors. He demanded the death penalty as retribution for the planned "assassination."

"I ask you, if you determine John Patler guilty of a crime of lying in wait, an assassination, a killing from ambush," the prosecutor declared, "give him the chair!"

It was then, in the stunned courtroom, that Patler's slim, brunette wife, 23, burst into shrieks and then slumped to the floor in a faint.

Patler also was in tears as he watched the scene from the defense table with his lawyers, Thomas Morris, Helen Lane and Thomas Harrigan.

Jury Has Evening Meal

Although the final arguments ended at 6:45 p.m., the jury went to a nearby restaurant for supper before beginning its study of the murder charge against Patler.

The suspect, who was arrested by Arlington police at a bus stop a mile from the scene and nearly 30 minutes after Rockwell's shooting by a rooftop sniper, relied upon an alibi defense. He testified that he was busy running errands with his wife the morning of Rockwell's death and then was walking North Arlington streets — at the time of the shooting — after an argument with her.

Harrigan argued before the jury that Patler could not have known of Rockwell's impulsive decision to visit the shopping center minutes before his death at about noon Aug. 25, or had time to reach the murder scene from the Patlers' home three miles away.

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53 JAN 1968

But Hassan argued the web of circumstances implicated Patler beyond any reasonable doubt or hypothesis of innocence.

His witnesses, some of them still active members of the neo-Nazi group, gave testimony linking Patler to the murder weapon, a German military pistol; to a reversible raincoat found on the killer's theorized escape route, to bullets fired from the same weapon into a tree on Ervin's farm in Highland County, Va., some time previously, and to glimpses that witnesses caught of a man running away from the shopping center moments after the shooting.

One of the 10 witnesses who saw the apparent fugitive said he recognized him as Patler one or two days later, from a newspaper photograph of the suspect in the Rockwell killing.

Harrigan, meanwhile, argued the prosecution's pieces of evidence were inferential, a string of "maybes." He asked if someone else could not have fired the slugs found at the country place. He also said there was "no question how the witnesses of the American Nazi party feel about Patler."

JOHN PATLER

Patler Guilty In Murder Of Rockwell

A1

By Katharine Gresham
Washington Post Staff Writer

An Arlington County Circuit Court jury early today found John Patler guilty of first-degree murder in the ambush slaying of American Nazi Party commander George Lincoln Rockwell on Aug. 25 and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.

Patler, who was brought back into the packed courtroom at 12:15 a.m. with an ashen face, sat immobile as the sentence was read. When two deputy sheriffs came finally to lead him back to jail, he turned to one of his three attorneys and said, "Thanks an awful lot."

The jury deliberated for three hours and 40 minutes over 15 days of testimony and returned the minimum sentence for a capital crime. Arlington Circuit Judge Charles S. Russell, who heard the case, said he would impose the sentence on Monday.

Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan earlier while summing up the prosecution's case had asked the jury to "give him the chair." Patler's 23-year-old wife Alice shrieked when she heard the words and was escorted stumbling from the courtroom, weeping and screaming "No no no." Later taken to Arlington Hospital, she was released about 10 p.m. She was not in the courtroom when the jury reached a verdict.

Patler did not look up when she screamed. He sat still, blinking rapidly and finally pulled a white handkerchief out of his pocket to clean away the tears.

Patler's team of three attorneys, Thomas J. Harrigan, Thomas Morris and Helen S. Lane, insisted in final arguments that their client was nowhere near the shopping center at 6000 Wilson blvd., when Rockwell was shot and moreover could not have known that the Nazi commander would be leaving party headquarters a block away to do his laundry there [illegible] before noon.

Patler, a 29-year-old former American Nazi captain who was discharged from the Party in April, was arrested by police a mile from the shopping center half an hour after Rockwell was shot to death there at 11:58 a.m.

The only people who knew Rockwell's special movements that day, Patler's attorneys said, were Rockwell's successor, Matthias Koehl, and three other men who were at the headquarters that day.

"They're asking you to believe that this man was lying in wait for a man he didn't even know was going to be there," Harrigan told the jury. "They're asking you to put him in the electric chair on that kind of evidence?"

Patler told police after he was arrested that he had left home on foot around noon after an argument with his wife and headed west. His wife also testified that Patler left around noon after a morning spent running errands with her all over Arlington.

Sam Ervin, his father-in-law, said the last time he saw Patler was shortly before noon when he brought some groceries down to the basement of their home at 2522 Lee hwy.

Arlington Detective Walter H. Kadel, however, said that the day after the assassination, Ervin told him that Patler had left the house alone at 11:10. Ervin, during his court testimony, denied making the statement to Kadel.

"Could Have Been There"

"If it is so that he left home at 11:10," Hassan said, "there is no question but what he could have been at the shopping center before the killing." Hassan also pointed out the testimony of a woman who knew Patler and said she had seen him in front of a bank across the street from party headquarters two days before the slaying. Hassan said this indicated preparations were made by Patler.

The prosecutor argued that Patler left the party with a feeling of bitterness and formed his own competing right wing movement. "His political aspirations were hampered by the continued existence of Rockwell," Hassan said. Patler, on the other hand, testified he left the party "with relief" and his new group was short-lived.

Hassan told the jury that Patler was "lying in wait" on the roof of the shopping center, fired the shots that killed Rockwell with a 7.63 mm. German Mauser and fled north on foot. Hassan produced about a dozen witnesses during the trial who said they saw a man in dark clothing running away from the shopping center minutes after the murder. One witness told the jury he recognized Patler from a newspaper photograph as the man he saw running.

Patler, Hassan claimed, stopped to shed a reversible black and tan trenchcoat beneath a bush and headed into Bon Air Park. He waded into Four Mile Run to hide the murder weapon between two rocks under six inches of water, Hassan said, and continued running until he was out of the park and then walked rapidly down Washington Boulevard.

When he was apprehended by police in front of a bus stop at Washington Boulevard and North Harrison Street, his trousers were wet up to six inches above the knees, police testified. Patler said on

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The National Observer
People's World
Date

RECORDED
8/29/67
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SHOE PRINT

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

File # [illegible] 8
Lab. # PC-A1046 KH IZ CF

Examination requested by: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Inspector
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Dept.
Arlington, Va. 22201

Let. 8/28/67

Examination requested:

Date received: 8/29/67 per del

Result of Examination: Firearms (G&A) - Micro. (Fibers) - Misc. - Spectro. - Shoe Print

Examination by: [redacted]

Per. del on 8/29/67 by Officer [redacted]

67C

Specimens submitted for examination

Q9 Trousers
Q10 Belt
Q11 - Q12 Pair of socks
Q13 Shirt
Q14 - Q15 Pair of shoes
Q16 - Q22 Seven pillboxes containing metal fragments
Q23 Bullet jacket
Q24 Cartridge case
Q25 - Q30 Six shoe-print lifts
Q31 Towel

K2 Two samples of tar from roof
K3 Sample of green paint
K4 Sample of white paint
K5 Sample of roofing material

[illegible]
8/31/67
WGJ:KK

K3 Thick, dull, single-layered dark green paint chips
K4 - Thin white paint scrapings, dust like, with trace of grey primer on some.

OVER

PC-A 1046 CF

Q10- No paint or tar (Belt)
Q11-Q12 " " " " (Socks)
Q13 " " " " (Shirt)
Q14-Q15 No paints. - (Shoes)
Small amt of dirty asphalt or tar on right shoe.
Large amount of dirty asphalt or tar on sole of left shoe. - Soft.
I-R curve of cleaned sample run + found to be similar to K2.

Q9 Left rear of trousers possesses thin tar or asphalt deposits + small deposit or white + light bright green paints. Paints have been deposited while wet or soft + different from K3 + K4.
Tar or asphalt too limited for adequate analysis.
Debris scraped from Q1 did not contain any paint chips.

Raincoat - No significant foreign paint deposits
Cap " " " " "

The pair of shoes, specimens Q14 + Q15, possessed foreign deposits of tar which were similar in composition to the tar of specimens K2 + K5. It is pointed out, however, that small samples of tar lack individual identifying characteristics and the tar on the shoes cannot be specifically associated with the sources represented by specimen K2 + K5 to the exclusion of many other possible sources of such a common material.

Small tarlike deposits were present on the left rear of the trousers, Q9, however, the deposits were too limited for adequate analyses.

No foreign paints were found on the items of clothing, specimens ~~Q6~~, Q7 through Q15 which could be associated with K3 and K4.

RECORDED
8/29/67
jfk

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SHOE PRINT

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

File # [illegible]
Lab. # PC-A1046 KH IZ CF

Examination requested by: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Inspector
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Dept.
Arlington, Va. 22201

Let. 8/28/67

542582

Examination requested:

Date received: 8/29/67 per del

Result of Examination: Firearms (G&A) - Micro. (Fibers) - Misc. - Spectro. - Shoe Print

Examination by: [redacted]

Per. del on 8/29/67 by Officer [redacted]

Specimens submitted for examination

Q9 Trousers
Q10 Belt
Q11 - Q12 Pair of socks
Q13 Shirt
Q14 - Q15 Pair of shoes (Shoe [illegible])
Q16 - Q22 Seven pillboxes containing metal fragments
Q23 Bullet jacket
Q24 Cartridge case
Q25 - Q30 Six shoe-print lifts
Q31 Towel

K2 Two samples of tar from roof
K3 Sample of green paint
K4 Sample of white paint
K5 Sample of roofing material

Fine of the prints in the lifts, Q25 through Q30, were associated with the Q14 and Q15 shoes. Only one lift, Q25, was sufficiently clear to outline the design which corresponds to a gym shoe design made by GOODRICH and measures 11½ inches long. The fragmentary prints on Q26 through Q30 appear to be of a wire screen design common to overshoes & rubbers. Four Xerox copies showing the Goodrich design described above are attached for your information.

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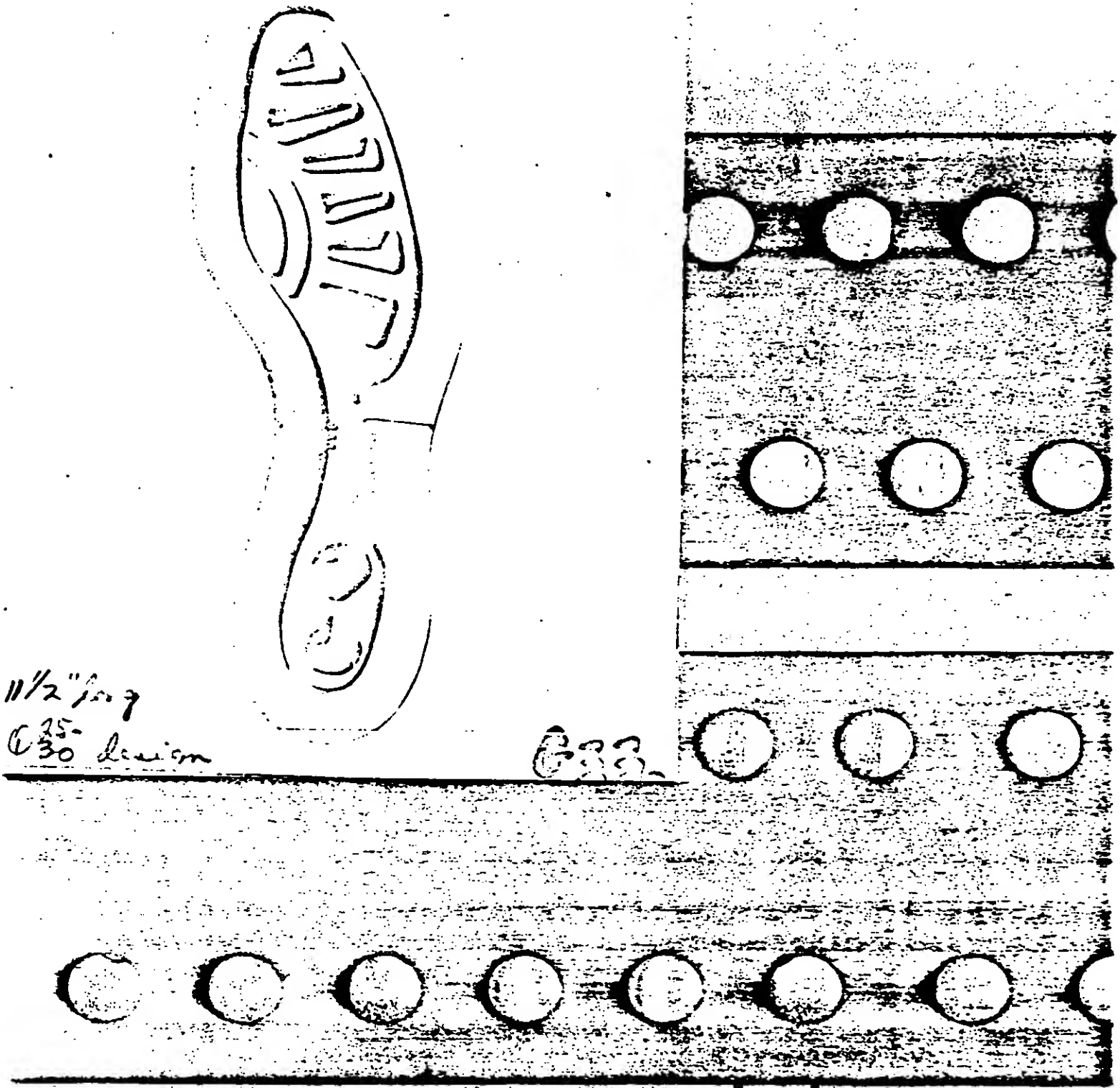
from SA [illegible]
Rec'd 8/30

[illegible]
8/31/67

Goodrich.



11½" long
@ 25-30 design

ARL .GTON COUNTY, VIRG. IA

POLICE DEPARTMENT
1424 NORTH UHLE STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201

WILLIAM B. FAWVER, MAJOR
CHIEF OF POLICE

RAYMOND B. COLE, INSPECTOR
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE
WALTER E. BELL, INSPECTOR
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE

August 31, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Reference: Rockwell, George Lincoln - Murder

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We are submitting a number of samples of material from the roof of the building from which shots were fired at George Lincoln Rockwell and also from several areas surrounding the building.

It is requested these be compared with the material found on the shoes of John Patler. Material presented has not been subjected to any previous expert examination.

Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Walter E. Bell, Inspector
Acting Chief of Police

WEB/de

REC 16 105-70374-5131

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-4a (Rev. 1-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE: 8/31/67

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

TO: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Inspector
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Department
Arlington, Virginia 22201

Invoice of Contents

Q14 and Q15

b7C

PICKED UP BY [redacted]

DATE 10-3-67

- ☐ Crypt.-Trans.
- ☐ Document
- ☑ P & C DJ
- ☐ Radio Engineering
- ☐ LFPS

Special Instructions:
Mail Room: Show shipment date and registry number.
Shipping Room: Show shipment date; bill of lading number;
Initial invoice; return to Section checked in block; after
initialing in block, invoice to be placed in administrative file.

FBI File No. 95-140215

8/31/67

PC-A1046 KH IZ CF
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Tips Motive in Slaying, Prosecutor Says

Letter Keys Patler Trial

By MICHAEL BERNSTEIN

The prosecution in the Arlington murder trial of former American Nazi Party member John Patler yesterday failed in the first try to have admitted in evidence a letter it said will lead to the uncovering of a motive in the case.

Prosecutor William Hassan, in the second day of the trial, claimed the letter was found on the body of party leader George Lincoln Rockwell, whom Patler is accused of fatally shooting Aug. 25, and was written from Patler to his Fuehrer. He said the letter referred to "vicious correspondence" and claimed the prosecution can produce such letters.

Mr. Hassan did not say whether the letters were from Patler to Rockwell or vice versa, but he said the first letter "goes to a vital element — that of motive."

Judge Charles S. Russell refused to admit the letter, however, because it was identified by Arlington police Sgt. Walter Shoup who admitted he, himself, didn't take it from Rockwell's clothing. And the judge also said the letter "has not been proven to be from the accused (Patler).

SIGNATURE

It was merely signed "J. Pater or J. Patler," defense attorney Thomas Harrigan told the judge after reading it. He said the letter was a photostat copy.

Mr. Hassan, after the day's court was over, strongly indicated he will try another means of getting the letter admitted.

Mr. Harrigan, in his opening statement, maintained Patler and his wife were driving around town doing errands the morning of the shooting and had several receipts to prove it. He said Patler was at home — three miles from the shooting scene — with his wife and father-in-law 8-12 minutes before the slaying.

Patler couldn't possibly have had time to get to the scene (an Arlington shopping center off Wilson Boulevard), get up on the roof and shoot Rockwell, Mr. Harrigan said. Ballistics and pathology experts testified yesterday that Rockwell was shot twice "from above," as he sat in his car at 11:58 a.m. and died three or four minutes later.

In addition, witnesses testified they heard footsteps on rooftops at the plaza before and after the shots.

ALTERNATE

Mr. Harrigan, at one point, tried to cast suspicion on American Nazi Robert Lloyd of Richmond, whose gun—found near the scene — has been branded the murder weapon. Patler has said Mr. Lloyd loaned him the gun three years ago, but it has been missing since before the Rockwell slaying.

Mr. Lloyd, like Patler "was thrown out of the Nazi Party," Mr. Harrigan said, but has been reinstated as deputy commander since the murder. He said he can destroy the Lloyd alibi for the time of the shooting.

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Form No. 1 (Rev. 12-10-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO.

FBI FILE NO.

LATENT CASE NO. 82778

August 31, 1967

TO: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Inspector
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Department
Arlington, Virginia 22201

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL - VICTIM;
MURDER

REFERENCE: Letter August 26, 1967, and personal delivery of evidence to Laboratory by [redacted] on August 26, 1967

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Addressee

SPECIMENS: 7.63mm Mauser Military pistol, serial #9811, with five cartridges, K1

No latent impressions of value appeared or were developed on the pistol and cartridges.

The result of our laboratory examination and disposition of all the specimens are being made the subjects of a separate report.

This report supplements the information furnished your office on August 26, 1967.

MAILED 4 AUG 31 1967 COMM-FBI

SEP 7 1967

EX 106

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

mhn (3)

John Edgar Hoover, Director

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

RECORDED
8/28/67
jfk

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded 8/29/67/9:30 am Received 8/29/67/WD

LATENTS

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT(S);
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

File # 105-[illegible]
Lab. # PC-A1021 KK IK
Lc. #82778

Examination requested by: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Inspector
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Dept.
Arlington, Va. 22201

Let. 8/26/67

EXPEDITE

Examination requested:

Date received: 8/26/67 per d

Result of Examination: Firearms (G&A) - Micro. (Fibers) - Fingerprint

Examination by: [redacted]

Per. del. on 8/26/67, by [redacted] b7C

Specimens submitted for examination

Q7 Coat
Q8 Cap

K1 7.63mm Mauser Military pistol, Serial Number 9811, with five cartridges

See attached sheet for result of exam
All items to be returned by liaison

Examination completed 8/26 Date 6:30 PM Time Dictated 8/29 Date

8/31/67

PC #1021 KH
LC# 82778

K1 ~~[illegible]~~ 7.63 Mauser Military
Automatic Pistol
w/5 cartridges SN 9811

Re: [illegible], Suspect
[illegible]
[illegible] 8/25/67

676

[illegible] [redacted]
[illegible]
(Del. To P&C, Lab) 8/26/67

Tis lots - [illegible]
[illegible], (gun wet)
Gun dismantled & examined
Cartridges [illegible], separately
Warren G. Johnson will [illegible]
latent exam, (He will handle)
Examined in lab 6:30 pm 8:26

LC# 82778

Cal'd N.E. McDaniel re results
6:40 pm 8/26/67 Johnson will [illegible]
LFP + ID in memo, (Do Not Detach

(-1a (Rev. 9-7-60)

REPORT of the

FBI LABORATORY

1-Office, 7133

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Department
Arlington, Virginia 22201

September 1, 1967

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL,
VICTIM; MURDER

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO. ~~105-70374~~
LAB. NO. PC-A1103 KS

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter 8-31-67; evidence personally delivered by Officer [redacted] on 8-31-67

Examination requested: Microscopic

Specimens:

K6 - K8 Material from roof (#1, #2, #3)
K9 Soil from over catch basin (#4)
K10 Soil from sidewalk (#5)
K11 Soil from gate (#6)
K12 Soil from beside bush (#7)
K13 Soil from roadway (#8)
K14 - K15 Soil from creek bed (#9, #10)
K16 Soil from railroad bed (#11)
K17 - K18 Soil from creek bank (#12, #13)
K19 Soil from under bridge where gun was found (#14)
K20 Soil from over bridge where gun was found (#15)
K21 Soil from merry-go-round near bridge (#16)
K22 Soil from park near bridge (#17)

ST-125

REC 18 95-140215-11

SEP 5 1967

SEP - 1 1967 COMM-FBI

Results of examination:

Small deposits of light brownish-gray sandy silt were found on the sole of the previously submitted Q14 shoe. These deposits were different from the K9

TLH:nlb (4)

54 SEP 1 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(continued on next page)

through K22 soils in composition and did not come from the sources represented by K9 through K22. No soil of value for significant comparisons was found on the Q15 shoe.

Nothing which could be associated with the slag and chert pebbles composing K6 through K8 was found on the shoes.

The evidence will be retained in the Laboratory until called for by a representative of your department.

7-2

RECORDED
8-31-67
lo.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

File # 105-70374
Lab. # PC-A1103 KS

EXPEDITE

Examination requested by: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Department (Let 8-31)
Arlington, Virginia 22201

Examination requested: Micro(PorG)

Date received: 8-31

Result of Examination: b7C

Examination by: per del [redacted]

Per del by Officer [redacted] on 8-31

Dict: Small deposits of light brownish-gray sandy silt were found on the sole of the previously submitted Q14 shoe. These deposits were different from the K9-K22 soils in composition and did not come from the sources represented by K9-K22. No soil of value for significant comparisons was found on the Q15 shoe.

Specimens submitted for examination

K6-K8 Material from roof (#1, #2, #3)
K9 Soil from over catch basin (#4)
K10 Soil from sidewalk (#5)
K11 Soil from gate (#6)
K12 Soil from beside bush (#7)
K13 Soil from roadway (#8)
K14-K15 Soil from creek bed (#9, #10)
K16 Soil from railroad bed (#11)
K17-K18 Soil from creek bank (#12, #13)
K19 Soil from under bridge where gun was found (#14)
K20 Soil from over bridge where gun was found (#15)
K21 Soil from merry-go-round near bridge (#16)
K22 Soil from park near bridge (#17)

Nothing which could be associated with the slag and chert [illegible] K6-K8 was found on the shoes.

Rec'd [illegible]

Ret to Wisner 10/3

[illegible] 9-1-67 [illegible]

7-63 (3-29-55)

PC-A 1103 8/31

K17 purplish - red silty sd, 10R 5/4 ↑
very micaceous

→ 6/4

K18 - 10YR 6/3 pale brown to lt yllo brown
[illegible] appreciable silt,
[illegible] and colorless qtz. Very
micaceous

K19 - [illegible] coarse sd and silt. chert
[illegible] slag etc. No silt,
glass slags.

K20 IRFs chert pebbles etc. [illegible]
and pebbles No silt.

K21 10YR 6/4 ↓ lt yllo brown silty sd
mostly sand. Very micaceous
rounded colorless qtz.

+

K22 7.5YR 6/4 lt brown micaceous
silty sand.
also a more gray sdy silt.

Q14-Q15 - "Canvas" shoes. Soft shoe has
[illegible] deposits [illegible]
[illegible]. No slag
in tan only [illegible] sd and silt [illegible]
[illegible] soil deposits in ribs of
[illegible] mica and
[illegible] on [illegible] (NV)
[illegible] color. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] silt [illegible] - sdy silt. 10YR 6/2 [illegible]
sdy silt. - mica dark mins.

7-63 (3-29-55)

PC-A1103 8/31/67

K6- blast furnace slag vesic. slightly eff. large pebbles

K7 - Blast furnace slag vesic. sim to K6

K8- Tan & white chert pebbles - qtz pebbles [illegible] ss pebbles trace tan particles etc.

K9- granitic IRF's qtz sd. etc. [illegible] sd trace of silt!

*K10- 10YR 6/2 [illegible] silty sd. [illegible] large amount of musc. [illegible] and iron-stained qtz.

*K11. 10YR 6/2 [illegible] sd [illegible] large amount of magnetite [illegible] qtz. mica.

*K12- 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty sd [illegible] material. very fine grained sd. trace pebbles.

K13- Pebbles IRFs gray coarse grained [illegible] white and tan chert.

K14. - Coarse sd and pebbles - qtz chert schistose rock frags etc.

K15- Coarse sd and pebbles [illegible] chert [illegible]

K16- [illegible] pebbles and [illegible] particles. dark green

7-63 (3-29-55)

(3)

9/1 PC-1103

washed portions K10, K11, K12 and the silts in K22 are

K10 diff. shows has green mica - more mag.

K11- ditto K10

K12- ditto

K22- more magnetite. nonstaining on qtz diff.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: August 26, 1967

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: John Patler, Suspect;
George Lincoln Rockwell, Victim
Murder

Reference is made to my memorandum dated 8/25/67 advising that the Arlington County Police Department was delivering evidence recovered in this case to the Laboratory for examination.

VA.

At approximately 5:20 PM, 8/25/67, Officer [redacted] of the Arlington County Police Department delivered the following items of evidence to the Laboratory:

67C

Portions of a bullet jacket
Two cartridge cases
Three pieces of lead from Rockwell's body

67C

[redacted] stated that additional evidence would be delivered to the Laboratory on 8/28/67.

The items of evidence delivered 8/25/67 were examined with the following results:

The two cartridge cases are caliber*7.63 Mauser manufactured in Belgium. Both were identified as having been fired in the same weapon. The portion of bullet jacket is of the type loaded into cartridge cases like those submitted. The microscopic markings remaining on the bullet jacket and the cartridge cases are suitable for comparison with suspect weapons

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

* Equivalent of 30 caliber

95-14-275-12
~~105-70371~~

REC-23

AUG 31 1967

SEP 20 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

WGJ:pb (9)

which may be recovered. Rifling impressions like those on the bullet jacket are produced by the 7.63 Mouser automatic pistol, the Star, and Sauer and Sohn automatic pistols chambered for the 7.63 Mauser cartridge, by a number of submachine guns of Swiss, German and Spanish manufacture and possibly other weapons. One of the pieces of lead is the major portion of the core of a jacketed bullet. The other two pieces of lead are too small to determine their source.

At approximately 7:55 PM, 8/25/67, Mr. Bowers of the Crime Records Division was advised of the above results.

At approximately 8:05 PM, [redacted] of the Arlington County Police Department was advised of these results.

b7C

You will be kept advised of any additional Laboratory participation in this case.

ACTION: None. For information only.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 8/29/67

1 - Mr. Williams

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

In connection with the continued investigation of the Rockwell shooting, the Arlington Police Department submitted additional evidence for examination this morning. This evidence consists of the clothing of the suspect, some additional bullet fragments recovered from Rockwell's automobile, a cartridge case found in the home of the suspect, samples of paint and tar and a footprint obtained from the roof of the shopping center from which the shots were fired at Rockwell.

These items are presently under expedite examination and you will be furnished the results as soon as they are available.

ACTION:

95-140215 For information.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

MEW:bsm
(9)

95-140215-13

REC-23. ~~105-703~~ ~~74-5115~~

AUG 31 1967

SEV

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 8-28-67

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1 - Mr. Walker, Rm. 6130 IB
1 - Mr. Johnson, Room 7410

SUBJECT: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

My memorandum of August 26, 1967, advised you that the Arlington County Police Department had delivered a bullet jacket, two cartridge cases and three pieces of lead from Rockwell's body to the Laboratory for examination.

During the late afternoon of August 26, 1967, the Arlington County Police Department delivered the following additional items of evidence for Laboratory examination:

7.63mm Mauser Military Pistol,
Serial Number 9811, loaded with
5 cartridges

Reversible raincoat

Gray cap

The above items have been examined with the following results:

The two cartridge cases and the bullet jacket recovered at the scene of the Rockwell shooting were identified as having been fired by the above-listed Mauser pistol.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter

I read all of this in this morning's paper. I get this memo at 1:42 P.M. Aug 28 — ancient news.

REC 51 95-140215-14

WGJ:kk (11)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

SEP 22 1967

95-140215

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
RE: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

The automatic pistol was examined for latent fingerprints with negative results.

The cap appears new while the coat is well worn. A portion of a pair of panty-hose was found in a pocket of the coat. One leg was knotted possibly for use as a mask. Nothing was noted to indicate the previous ownership of the coat, cap or portion of a pair of panty-hose. No hairs were found on or in these items. No visible or invisible laundry marks were found.

Mr. Bowers of the Crime Records Division was advised of the firearms and latent fingerprint examinations at about 10:00 P.M., 8/26/67.

Inspector Walter E. Bell, Acting Chief of Police, Arlington County Police Department, was telephonically advised of the firearms and latent fingerprint examinations at approximately 10:10 P.M., 8/26/67.

You will be advised of any further Laboratory participation in this case.

ACTION: None, for information.

113

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9-21-67

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1 - Mr. Johnson, Room 7410

SUBJECT: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

In connection with the continuing investigation of the Rockwell shooting, the Arlington County, Virginia, Police Department has submitted additional evidence for examination. This evidence consists of three cartridge cases and four bullets which were recovered at a farm owned by Sam Ervin, Patler's father-in-law, located at McDowell, Virginia. The officers delivering this evidence advised that witnesses have stated that Patler had been firing a gun in that area approximately one month prior to the Rockwell shooting.

Laboratory examinations reveal that the four bullets and three cartridge cases submitted were all fired by the 7.63mm Mauser Military Pistol, Serial Number 9811, which had previously been identified as firing the bullets and cartridge cases recovered at the scene of the Rockwell shooting.

The above information will be telephonically furnished to the Arlington County, Virginia, Police Department, and the information will be confirmed by a Laboratory report.

ACTION: For information.

REC-58 95-140215-15

95-140215

1 - Bufile 105-70374

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

ADDENDUM: IWC:dmg 9/21/67
The above identifications are of importance in this case because, although the fatal weapon was found discarded some distance away from the crime, it has not heretofore been possible to connect the gun with suspect Patler.

WGJ:kk (10)

70 SEP 2 1967

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

9 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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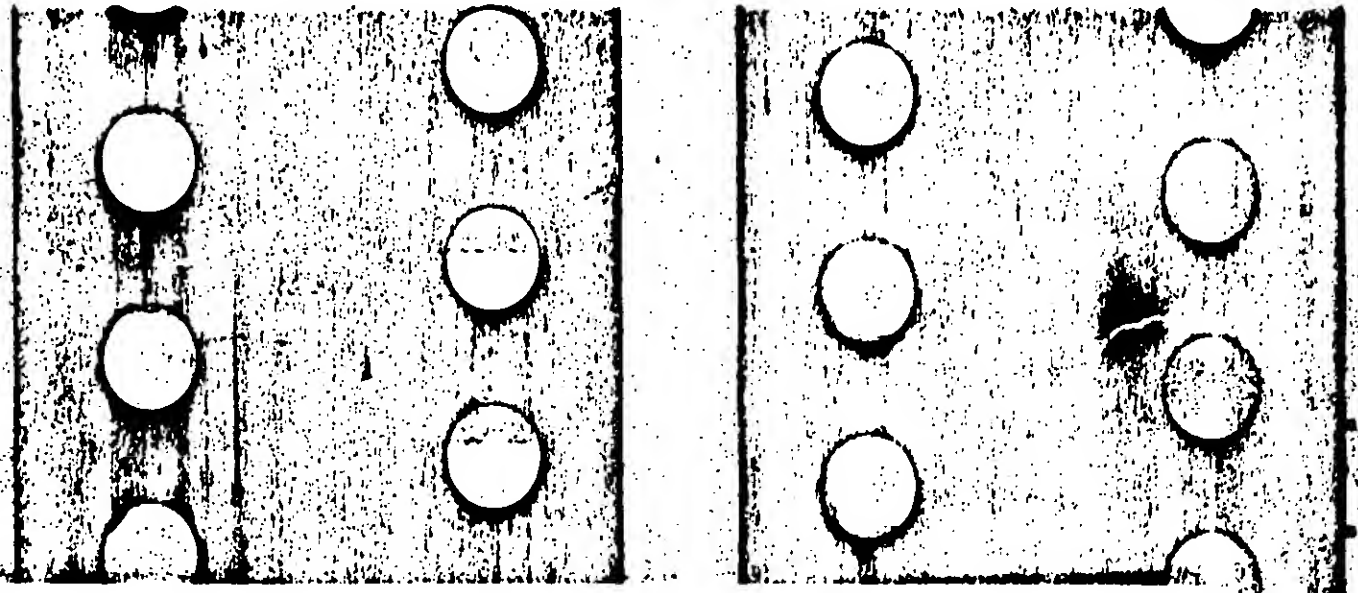
FBI/DOJ



0-4a (Rev. 1-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE: 9-1-67

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL,
VICTIM; MURDER

TO: Mr. Walter E. Bell
Acting Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Department
Arlington, Virginia 22201

Invoice of Contents

K6-K22

PICKED UP BY [redacted] 67C

DATE 10-3-67

- ☐ Crypt.-Trans.
- ☐ Document
- ☑ P & C
- ☐ Radio Engineering
- ☐ LFPS

Special Instructions:
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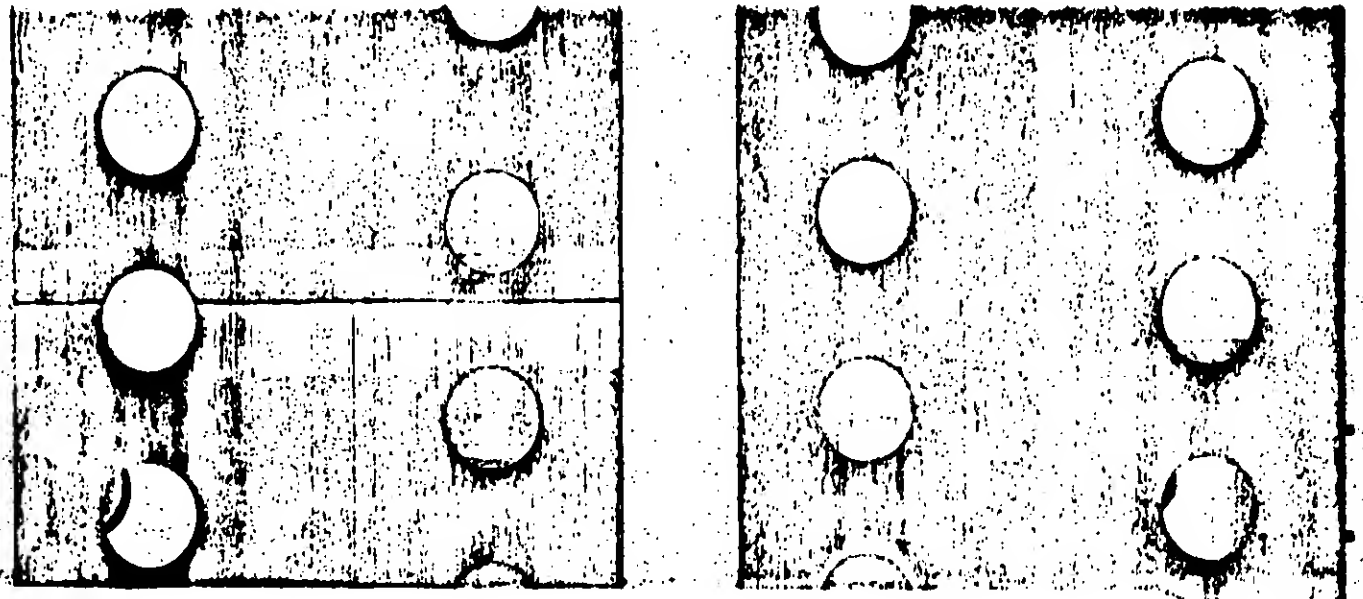
66 OCT 5 1967

FBI File No. 95-140215 ~~105-70314~~

9-1-67 PC-A1103 KS



0-4a (Rev. 1-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE: 9/25/67

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

TO: Major W. G. Fawver
Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Department
Arlington, Virginia 22201

Invoice of Contents 67C

Q33 - Q39 personally picked up BY: [redacted]

ON: 10-3-67

- ☐ Crypt.-Trans.
- ☐ Document
- ☐ ~~Lab~~ C OJ
- ☐ Radio Engineering
- ☐ LFPS

Special Instructions:
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FBI File No. 95-140215

9/25/67 PC-A1454 KH

66 OCT 5 1967

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ For your information: _____

_____

1 ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
95-140215-17

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FBI/DOJ

7-1a (Rev. 9-7-63)

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

1 - Rm. 7133

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 22, 1967

To: Major William G. Fawver
Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Department
Arlington, Virginia 22201

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:
JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

YOUR NO. 82778
FBI FILE NO. 95-140215
LAB. NO. PC-A1454 KH

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Evidence personally delivered on 9/19/67, by Officer [redacted] under cover of letter dated 9/18/67

Examination requested: Firearms

Specimens:

Q33-Q35 Three cartridge cases from pasture
Q36-Q39 Four bullets from tree

Results of examination:

This report confirms and supplements the telephonic report furnished your department on 9/21/67.

The three cartridge cases and the four bullets, Q33 through Q39, were all identified as having been fired by the 7.63 mm Mauser Military Pistol, Serial Number 9811, recovered in connection with this case.

MAILED 30 SEP 22 1967

MCT-9 DEC-59 95-140215-18

Page 1 F WGJ:lt (4) ST 101 (continued on next page)

1 - 105-70374

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

OCT 2 1967

59 OCT 6 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

The above-listed items of evidence will be retained in the Laboratory until called for by a representative of your department.

7-2

RECORDED
9-19-67
lo.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

File # 95-140215-1(
Lab. # PC-A1454 KH

EXPEDITE

Examination requested by: Major William G. Fawver
Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Department (82778) Let 9-18
Arlington, Virginia 22201

Examination requested: Firearms(G&A)

Date received: 9-19-67
per del

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [redacted]

Per del by Officer [redacted] on 9-19

9/20-21/67

Returned to
[redacted]
10-5-67

67C

Specimens submitted for examination

Q33-Q35 Three cartridge cases from pasture
Q36-Q39 Four bullets from tree

Q33 7.63 mm (.30 Mauser) Cart Case - no headstamp marks recognizable - oxidized - Case filled with soil - 3 impressions near mouth from "slide" of bullet (has same appearance as FN)
SEC & CLB near mouth - Q33 y on side of Case - Has brass primer with circular FP marks - many heavy marks around head - some marks in FP rip

The above-listed items of evidence will be retained in the Laboratory until called for by a representative of your department.

PCA145Y

Q33 (Cont)

Idnt Q34, Q35 K1 PC

Q34

like Q33 except has FN * headstamp - brass primer with circular FP impression - Marked CLB SEC X near mouth - Q34 ug on side

Idnt Q33 - Q35

Q35 like Q34

marked CLB SEC near mouth Q35 ug on side

Q33-35 all fired same weapon - edit tests from 7.63 m Mauser auto pistol SN 9811 (K1 in PC A1021KH) BF, FP, EXT Ejector

Photo Q35-K1 72 m f11 3½ m (9X)

PCB 1454

Q36

7.63m bullet - appears to be FN - plated base (Chrome ?) - has two cuts from base toward nose - "B" on nose SEC on base - Q36 cy on side of nose -

6R L. imp .045
G. imp .11

Idt Q37-Q39

Q37

like Q36
has had two pieces recently removed with sharp cutting tool -
SEC on base B on nose - Q37 cy on side of nose

6R L. imp .045
G. imp .11

Idt Q36, Q38 Q39

PCA 145Y

Q38

like Q36 & Q37
has two impressions of cutting instrument on side of nose "BY" on nose - SEC on base - Q38 cy on side of nose

6R L. imp. .045
G. imp. .11

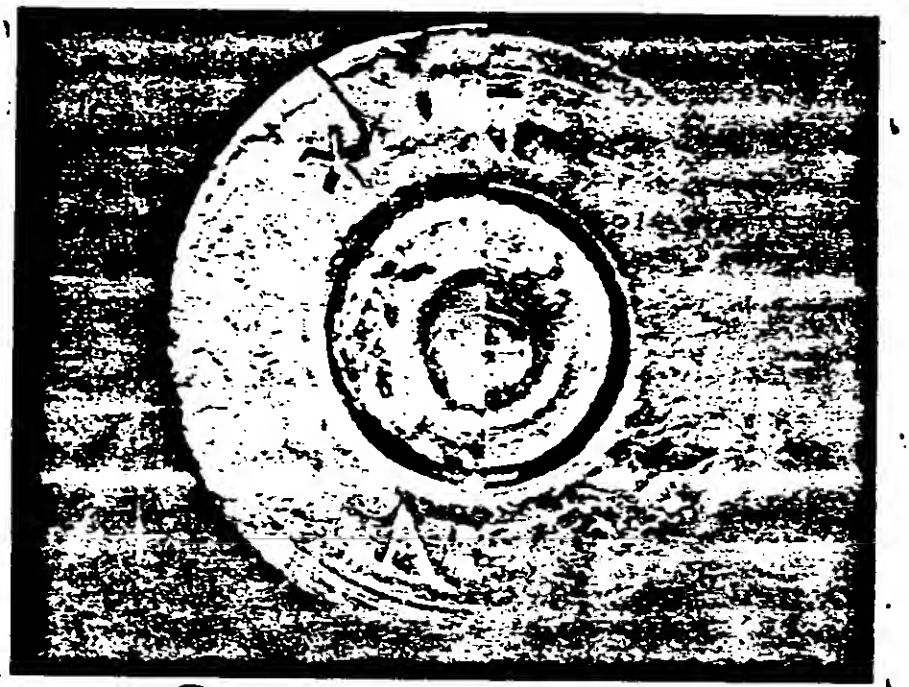
Idt Q36 - Q37

Q39 like Q36 - Q37
Base has # of cut marks - "B" on nose - "SEC" on base - Q39 cy on side of nose

6R L. imp .045
G. imp .11

Idt Q36 - Q38

PCA 1457



@35 K1

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA
POLICE DEPARTMENT
1424 NORTH UHLE STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201

WILLIAM G. FAWVER, MAJOR
CHIEF OF POLICE

RAYMOND S. COLE, INSPECTOR
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE
WALTER E. BELL, INSPECTOR
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE

September 18, 1967

Tadel 9/19 Expedite
Off. J. E. Wasner
5a-KH

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re: George Lincoln Rockwell
Case #82778
Lab. #PCA1015
PCA1021

Attention: Laboratory

Dear Sir:

Relating to the case of the assassin of George Lincoln Rockwell the following items were taken from the Sam Ervin farm in McDowell, Virginia on 9/16/67. The following casings were found in the pasture.

Exhibit #1: one bullet casing, no manufacture mark, initialed SEC & CLB.
Exhibit #2: One bullet casing, marked FN * and initialed SEC & CLB.
Exhibit #3: One bullet casing, marked FN * and inttialed SEC & CLB.

* Exhibit #4: Four bullets, initialed SEC on base and B on nose which were taken from a white oak tree.

It is respectfully requested that exhibits 1 thru 4 be run through a ballistics test to compare with the Mauser pistol #9811 submitted to your laboratory for testing and analysis.

These exhibits have not been examined by any other expert.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Wincerely,
William G. Fawver
William G. Fawver, Major
Chief of Police

* Exhibit #4: each marked a, b, c, d.

Will Pick up
[illegible]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133
1 - Mr. Herndon, Room 7330

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9-29-67

1 - Mr. Johnson, Room 7410

FROM : R. H. Jevons

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

On September 28, 1967, SA [redacted] testified at a preliminary hearing held for John Patler in County Court, Arlington, Virginia. Patler is charged with the August 25, 1967, murder of George Lincoln Rockwell, the former leader of the American Nazi Party.

[redacted] testified that two bullet jackets and two cartridge cases recovered at the scene of the shooting and the four bullets and three cartridge cases recovered from Patler's father-in-law's farm were all fired by the 7.63mm Mauser Military Pistol, Serial Number 9811, which was recovered from a stream near the scene of the shooting.

The preliminary hearing was not completed at the time SA [redacted] left Arlington, to return to Washington, D. C.

ACTION: None, for information.

b7C

95-140215

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

REC 18 95-140215-19

WGJ:kk (10)

13 OCT 10 1967

6 C OCT 13 1967

7-1a (Rev. 9-7-60)

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

1 - Mr. Thompson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: Major William C. Fawver
Chief of Police
Arlington County Police Department
Arlington, Virginia 22201

September 7, 1967

95-140215-20

REC-47 ~~65-70374~~

EX-103

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: George Lincoln Rockwell - Victim; Murder

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. D-543080 EQ

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter dated September 6, 1967

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimens:

Q32 Slip of paper bearing typewriting

K23 - K30 Eight slips of paper containing typewriter samples

Results of examination:

It has been concluded that the typewriting appearing on Q32 was not prepared with any of the machines used in the preparation of K23 through K30.

The typewriting on Q32 closely resembles Underwood elite type spaced twelve letters to the inch, but there was not sufficient typewriting on Q32 to enable a positive determination as to the style of typewriter.

MAILED 8
SEP 7 1967
COMM-FBI

(continued on next page)

CJT:cmk (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Q32 paper measures approximately 2.9 inches by 5 inches and appears to be of a type commonly found on scratch pads. No watermarks or any other marks were found which would enable tracing this paper to its original source.

The submitted evidence will be returned to you separately with the latent fingerprint report.

7-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Geo. L Rockwell
Vic - MURDER

File # 95-140215-20 ~~105-70374~~
Lab. # D-543080

b7c

Examination requested by: Arl. Co. PD
Personally delivered by [redacted]

Examination requested: DOC - FPT

Date received: 9/6

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [redacted]

Q32 NI K23-30

Q32 - prof. Underwood slide (7-3A)

LFPS

Specimens submitted for examination

Q32 Slip of paper bearing typewriting.

K23-30 Eight slip of paper containing typewriter samples.

Q32 2.9" x 5"
no WM

Lab 1 9/7/07
CET. cmlr

PHOTOGRAPHED
SEP 6 1967

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA
POLICE DEPARTMENT
1424 NORTH UHLE STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201

WILLIAM G. FAWVER, MAJOR
CHIEF OF POLICE

RAYMOND S. COLE, INSPECTOR
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE
WALTER E. BELL, INSPECTOR
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE

September 6, 1967

D543080EQ

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Reference: Rockwell, George Lincoln - Murder

Dear Mr. Hoover:

(6)(7)(C) [redacted] a prosecution witness in the murder of George Lincoln Rockwell, received a threatening note which was left in her mailbox.

I am submitting this note along with 8 samples of typewriting. It is requested that the note be checked for fingerprints and if prints are located elimination samples will be submitted. Please make comparison of known samples with the typing on the note and furnish any information possible concerning the paper upon which the note was written.

This material has been submitted to no other expert examination.

Yours truly,

William G. Fawver

William G. Fawver, Major
Chief of Police

95-140215-20

EX-103

REC-47 ~~105-70344~~

ENCLOSURE
"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

1 SEP 7 1967

PHOTOGRAPHIC

SEP 6 1967

"COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB"

INDEX LAB FILES

George Lincoln Rockwell -
victim
Murder
Bufile 105-70374-5149
D-543080 EQ

179

file

95-140215-20
~~105-70374-5149~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133
1 [redacted]

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 11-27-67

1 - [redacted]

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

During the afternoon of November 24, 1967, Mr. William J. Hassan, Commonwealth Attorney, Arlington, Virginia, telephonically advised that the trial of Patler for the murder of George Lincoln Rockwell was to begin on Monday, November 27, 1967. He stated that the following persons who had examined evidence in this case would be necessary witnesses even though some of them had negative findings:

[redacted]

Hassan stated that he anticipated using the testimony of these individuals on the afternoon of November 28, 1967, and on November 29, 1967. He was advised that SA [redacted] was committed to testify in Edwardsville, Illinois, on November 29, 1967. Hassan said that he would take [redacted] testimony out of order on November 28, 1967.

Hassan stated that he would telephonically contact SA [redacted] on the afternoon of November 27, 1967, after the jury selection to give a more accurate time for this testimony.

ACTION: For information.

95-140215

REC 51

95-140215 21

4 DEC 1 1967

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - 105-70374

WGJ:kk (15)

55 DEC 7 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

1 - Mr. Newpher
2 - Mr. Cross

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: **FBI, Richmond (157-93)** Date: **November 27, 1967**

Re: **NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY (NSWPP)**
RM (ORG)

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

95-140215.

FBI File No. 105-70374
Lab. No. CR-13207 JU

Examination requested by: **FBI, Richmond**

Reference: **Letter 11/9/67**

Examination requested: **Cryptanalysis**

Remarks: **Specimens Qc45 thru Qc119 were picked up by SA [redacted] Alexandria Resident Agency, 11/24/67.**

b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosures (2), (2 Laboratory reports)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen

(1) - 95-140215

FJC:llb
(7)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-70374) 11/9/67
ATTEN: FBI LABORATORY

SAC, RICHMOND (157-93) -P-

NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY
(NSWPP)
RM (ORG)

There are enclosed a group of Xeroxed copies of letters written by JOHN PATLER, the accused slayer of GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL.

PATLER is incarcerated in the Arlington County, Virginia Jail awaiting trial on November 29, 1967. The Acting Chief of Police, RAYMOND S. COLE, has requested the FBI Laboratory's assistance in analyzing the enclosed letters with the view of determining if PATLER may be using some type of code in the writing of his letters to his wife, particularly through the use of his underlining of key words or through the sketches which he often encloses.

The original of the letters are, of course, not available and only copies of his correspondence are these which are enclosed. Acting Chief of Police COLE has requested that the letters be returned to the Department by November 27 so that the Commonwealth's Attorney might have them available for the trial.

Enclosed are:

(1) 36 letters from PATLER [redacted] dated 9/18/67 through 11/5/67;

(2) 2 letters from PATLER to a [redacted] and to the Registrar of Arlington County, Virginia;

(3) 1 letter enclosing a PATLER drawing from [redacted] dated 10/12/67.

b7C

(2) Bureau (Enc. 74)(Registered Mail)
2 - Richmond
[redacted]

b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-70374

NOT RECORDED
180 NOV 30 1967

(4) 34 letters from [redacted] JOHN between the dates 9/15/67 and 11/4/67.

Upon completion of examination by the Laboratory, of the enclosed 74 letters, it is requested that the Alexandria, Va. Resident Agency be telephonically contacted for the case agent, [redacted] to obtain and return these to the Arlington Police Department by 11/27/67.

For the information of the Laboratory, Arlington County [redacted] is investigating this matter and the Bureau has requested that expeditious handling of leads in this matter be conducted as a matter of cooperation with that Department.

b7C

1 - Mr. Newpher
2 - Mr. Cross

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Richmond (157-93)

Date: November 27, 1967
FBI File No. 105-70374
Lab. No. CR-13207 JU

Re: NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY (NSWPP)
RM (ORG)

b7c

Specimens received 11/13/67

Q45 [redacted]

Q46 [redacted]

Q47 [redacted]

Q48 [redacted]

Q49 [redacted]

Q50 [redacted]

Q51 [redacted]

Q52 [redacted]

FJC:ccb:llb
(7)

(Continued next page)

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

6 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
95-140215- not recorded
dated 11-27-67

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

Result of examination:

Specimens Qc45 thru Qc119 were examined cryptanalytically and no concealed code or cipher message was located.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Office, 7133
1 [redacted]

1-Mr. Herndon, Rm. 7330

Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER

On December 7, 1967, Special Agents [redacted] testified at the trial of John Patler in Circuit Court, Arlington, Virginia. On December 8, 1967, Special Agent [redacted] testified at this trial.

Patler was being tried for the August 25, 1967, murder of George Lincoln Rockwell, the former leader of the American Nazi Party.

[redacted] testified that two bullet jackets and two cartridge cases recovered at the scene of the shooting and the four bullets and three cartridge cases recovered from a pasture on Patler's father-in-law's farm were all fired by the 7.63 mm Mauser Military Pistol, Serial Number 9811, which was recovered from a stream near the scene of the shooting.

[redacted] testified that tar on the shoes worn by Patler at the time of his arrest was similar to the tar on the roof of the building from which the murder bullets were allegedly fired. Tar was also found on Patler's trousers but this was too limited in amount for analysis. [redacted] testified that it would be impossible to state with certainty that the tar sample from the shoes was the same as the tar from the roof. He also testified that no paints on Patler's clothing could be associated with the paints present on the rooftop.

[redacted] testified that his examination of Patler's shoes failed to reveal the presence of roofing gravel like that from the rooftop or soils like those found around the building from which the murder bullets were fired.

REC-52 44-1402 15-22

62 DEC 27 1967

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Bishop

(CONTINUED - OVER)

1-105-70374
WGJ:nlb (16)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, VICTIM;
MURDER
95-140215

[redacted] testified that shoe prints recovered from the rooftop could not have been made by the shoes worn by Patler at the time of his arrest.

[redacted] testified that on August 26, 1967, he received the 7.63 mm Mauser pistol, a reversible raincoat and a cap from the Arlington County Virginia Police Department and that he then turned these items over to [redacted] for examination. b7C

[redacted] estified that his examination of a reversible raincoat and a cap found near the scene of the shooting failed to reveal the presence of hairs or laundry marks. A portion of a pair of panty hose was found in the pocket of the raincoat when received in the Laboratory. This specimen did not contain hairs.

The trial of this case has not been completed.

ACTION: For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 12-8-67

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: JOHN PATLER;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL - VICTIM
MURDER

LATENT PRINT TESTIMONY

On 12-7-67, [redacted] appeared as a witness at the trial of captioned case being held in Arlington County Court, Arlington, Virginia.

[redacted] testified he examined the alleged murder weapon, a Mauser Military pistol, but did not develop any latent prints. Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan is prosecuting this case, the defendant is represented by Attorneys Thomas Harrigan, Thomas Morris, and Mrs. Helen Lane, and the judge is Charles Russell.

This is the case involving the murder from ambush of American Nazi party leader George Lincoln Rockwell in Arlington, Virginia, on 8-25-67.

The trial is still in session and is expected to continue for several days.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information

95-140215

1 - Mr. Bishop

JW:bb/tbg
(4)

95-140215-23

DEC 22 1967

JAN 2 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
[redacted]
1-Office, 7133

TO : Mr. Jevons

DATE: 12-12-67

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL,
VICTIM; MURDER

There is attached hereto a copy of an article appearing in the December 8, 1967, issue of the Washington Daily News commenting about testimony at the trial of Patler. Mr. Tolson asked "What about this?"

On December 7, 1967, I testified for approximately two hours at the trial of Patler in Circuit Court, Arlington, Virginia. During the early portion of my testimony relating to the identification of and chain of custody of some 40 items of physical evidence, one male juror raised his hand and the judge permitted a question which was essentially "I think that on one occasion you mentioned 7.65 mm - did you mean 7.63 mm?" My answer was essentially "If I did state 7.65 mm, it should have been 7.63 mm." No other questions were posed by any other juror and no mention of this question was made during the extensive cross-examination.

The following observations on this article should be noted:

1 - During the early portion of the testimony I referred many times to a Mauser Military Pistol, 2 bullet jackets, 4 bullets and 5 cartridge cases all of which are 7.63 mm caliber. To the best of my recollection, I did not refer to any of these exhibits as 7.65 mm.

Enclosure

95-140215

1-105-70374

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Callahan

WGJ:nlb (7)

REC 48 95-140215-24

9 DEC 28 1967

55 JAN 3 1968

(CONTINUED - OVER)

PERS. REC. UNIT

SEVEN

Memorandum to Mr. Jevons
Re: "JOHN PATLER, SUSPECT;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL,
VICTIM MURDER"
95-140215

2 - The juror's question came early in the testimony and not as I was leaving the witness stand as reported.

3 - I did not acknowledge "sheepishly" that I had meant to say 7.63 mm. My answer was as set out above.

4 - The entire sequence of testimony as set out in this article is erroneous. This strongly suggests deliberate distortion or that the reporter was not even in the courtroom at the time this testimony was presented.

ACTION: For information.

ADDENDUM RHJ:nlb:

Obviously the news item was a distorted version of what actually happened in the courtroom. No other newspaper is known to have carried this version of the testimony that took place in this case.

b7C

It is to be noted that William J. Hassan, Commonwealth Attorney, who handled the prosecution of this case was highly laudatory of the performance of [redacted] and others as witnesses. In view of the above, there appears to be no basis for any critical administrative action to be taken in this matter.

I don't understand the quotations by Miami Daily News.

REC- 63

95-140215-25

December 21, 1967

Mr. William J. Hassan
Commonwealth's Attorney
Room 203
Court House
Arlington, Virginia 22201

Dear Mr. Hassan:

Thank you for the very favorable comments in your letter of December 15th concerning the testimony of my associates in the case involving John Patler.

I am glad to know their efforts were of assistance to you in this prosecution and they appreciate, as I do, your thoughtful letter.

We are pleased to cooperate with local authorities in matters of mutual interest and I am encouraged by your remarks.

MAILED 20
DEC 22 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
Personal Attention: Bring to the attention of appropriate personnel.
1 - Mr. Trotter - Enclosure
Personal Attention: Bring to the attention of Mr. John Walker.
1 - Personnel File of [redacted] - Enclosure
1 - Personnel File of [redacted] - Enclosure
1 - Personnel File of [redacted] - Enclosure
1 - Personnel File of [redacted] - Enclosure
1 - Personnel File of [redacted] - Enclosure
1 - Personnel File of [redacted] - Enclosure
1 - Personnel File of [redacted] - Enclosure

JAN 2 1968

JBT (12)

See NOTE - Next Page.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. William J. Hassan

NOTE: Bufiles indicate prior correspondence with Mr. Hassan in 1957 and 1962 in which he commended Agents. [redacted] Mr. Walker is assigned to the Identification Division and all others named are assigned to the Laboratory Division.

b6

OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY FOR THE COMMONWEALTH
COURT HOUSE
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201

JACKSON 7-4800

WILLIAM J. HASSAN
COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY

ASSISTANT COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEYS
JERRY K. EMRICH
R. O. GRAHAM GUTHRIE
JOSEPH C. GWALTNEY
CLAUDE M. HILTON
RAYMOND M. KEATING, JR.
GERALD L. KESTEN
RUSSELL M. KING, JR.
STEPHEN A. SCAFIDI
GERALD R. WALSH

ASSISTANT COUNTY ATTORNEYS
RUTH V. HUBER
T. ALEXANDER HUGHES, JR

December 15, 1967

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have again had the pleasure of examining your experts in connection with the laboratory work that was done in our evidence in connection with the prosecution of John Patler who has been charged with the murder of George Lincoln Rockwell.

Agents [redacted] were excellent witnesses. They were severely cross-examined and showed the great training and ability that they have.

I want to express my deep appreciation for your continued cooperation and service to the local authorities.

Sincerely,

William J. Hassan

William J. Hassan
Attorney for the Commonwealth

WJH:aj

[redacted] Custody of LFP

EXP. PROC.
39 DEC 19 1967

95-140215-25

13 DEC 19 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

4-528

95-140215-27, 28

CHANGED TO

62-115465-X1, X

MAR 29 1973

Ahr / Bwb

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 95-140215

April 4, 1968

I. I. L. Draft No. 1263

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY LEADER SLAIN

George Lincoln Rockwell, head of the American Nazi Party was gunned down at high noon on a summer day at an Arlington, Virginia shopping area, close to Nazi headquarters. The dramatic slaying made headlines throughout the country and police began extensive investigation. Two cartridge cases were found at the scene of the crime and two bullets were recovered from the Nazi leader's body.

These items proved most important at the subsequent trial of John Patler, a disgruntled former member of Rockwell's Nazi party. A FBI Laboratory firearms identification expert testified that the above bullets and cartridge cases and bullets and cartridge cases recovered from a pasture on Patler's father-in-law's farm were all fired by a 7.63 mm Mauser military pistol. This pistol had been recovered from a stream near the scene of the slaying. It was noted that Patler had been seen target practicing at the farm one month prior to the shooting.

The jury found the defendant guilty giving Patler a twenty-year prison term, the minimum in Virginia for first degree murder. Patler is currently free on bond while defense attorneys are attempting to appeal his conviction.

the stand that his pants were wet because he had been walking along paths overgrown with bushes still wet from the previous day's rainfall.

Two Nazi Party members testified that they had seen Patler wearing a coat similar to the one police found, but Patler said he had never worn the contested coat.

Robert A. Lloyd III, a Nazi member, said he owned the Mauser, but had loaned it to Patler in 1964 and had never gotten it back. Patler said Lloyd never loaned him the gun. No fingerprints were found on the weapon.

Harrigan discounted the Nazi testimony, saying, "They're out to hang him any way they can, because if they hang him that takes care of the matter—no more investigation and nobody cares after they get Patler."

Bullets taken by police in September from a tree on the Highland County farm of Patler's father-in-law were linked by FBI experts to the murder weapon. A farmhand testified that he had seen Patler target shooting on the farm in July but was unable to say what kind of gun the defendant was using.

JOHN PATLER

United Press International

WIFE—Mrs. John Patler is put on a stretcher to be carried from the courthouse at the end of the trial.

(Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Jury Levies 20 Years

Patler Is Guilty

By BETTY JONES

An Arlington jury early today found John Patler, 29, guilty of the sniper slaying of Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell. The jury recommended a sentence of 20 years in prison — the minimum penalty for first degree murder.

The jury reported its verdict at 12:15 a.m.; it had deliberated three hours and 40 minutes.

The case had gone to the jury about 8:20 p.m., shortly after a dramatic courtroom scene in which Patler's 23-year-old wife shrieked and collapsed when prosecutor William Hassan asked for the death penalty.

ALIBI PASSED OVER

Mrs. Alice Patler, who earlier testified her husband had an alibi for the time of the Aug. 25 assassination of Rockwell, sat in the courtroom as Mr. Hassan summed up what he called "the tight web of circumstantial evidence" against Patler.

He ended: "Can any community tolerate lying-in-wait, ambush assassination? I ask you, if you find John Patler guilty ... give him the chair!"

Mrs. Patler burst into scream-like sobs. Her sister and deputies began leading her from the courtroom. She broke into hysterics, screamed, "No! No! No!" and sank to the aisle floor.

COLLAPSES AGAIN

After final arguments were over and most courtroom spectators had poured out — for the supper break before jurors began deliberating — Mrs. Patler collapsed again in the corridor. She was taken out of the courthouse on a stretcher — her eyes closed and her body covered with coats — to Arlington Hospital.

As he began his summing up, Prosecutor Hassan had warned the jury — in an apologetic sort of way — that some might find his style of speaking "bombastic." He said he had learned it "back in the days of Billy Sunday, when you spoke out in the open," and it was too late for him to change.

Defense attorney Thomas Harrigan, in his summation, said the prosecution was asking the jury to put a lot of "maybe's together." He said most of the testimony about Patler's relationship with Rockwell and about the gun being in his possession was given by Rockwell's successors as Nazi leaders.

"The Nazis are out to hang Patler if they can," Mr. Harrigan said. "Because that takes care of the matter. There would be no more investigation. The prosecution expects you to believe their (the Nazis') evidence beyond all reasonable doubt."

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Attendants wheeled Alice Patler, 23, to an ambulance after she collapsed in hysterical sobs yesterday when Arlington prosecutor William Hassan demanded the death penalty for her husband, John, at the close of the George Lincoln Rockwell murder trial. The jury listened to Mr. Hassan's evidence but not his advice: it found Patler guilty of murder, but recommended a 20-year sentence.

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Patler Case Winds Up 2-4

Final Arguments Today

By BETTY JONES

The trial of ex-storm trooper John Patler enters its final stages today: the last motions, the jurors' weighing of testimony by 92 witnesses during 15 days.

The final witnesses finished testifying yesterday — about the events of Aug. 25, when Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell died under a hail of sniper bullets — and about June 27, when there was an earlier, unsuccessful attempt on Rockwell's life.

Final testimony revolved around this attempt, and around the alibi the defense claims Patler has for the morning of the assassination.

Robert Hunt, a private investigator for the defense, said he re-did the errands the Patler's testified they did the morning of Aug. 25 and walked the path Patler said he took on a three-mile hike to "cool off" after an argument with his wife. (Patler testified he was waiting for a bus — to go home and apologize to his wife — when he was arrested a mile from the murder scene less than half an hour after the slaying.)

Investigator Hunt testified that timetables he kept during his reconstruction — based on the time the Patler's said they started their errands — showed the alibi stands up as far as times are concerned.

Later, prosecutor William Hassan called Det. Sgt. Walter Kadel as a rebuttal witness. He testified that Patler's father-in-law, Sam Ervin, told him the day after the assassination th. Patler left the house 35 to 5 minutes sooner than Patler and his wife testified he did. Mr. Ervin, on the stand earlier, denied saying that.

One other point of testimony was touched on yesterday: on June 27, Rockwell reported to police that shots were fired from ambush as his car turned into the Nazi headquarters driveway at Wilson boulevard.

Rockwell's driver that day testified yesterday Rockwell chased the marksman. And a businessman testified he saw this chase and — being curious — followed. He also said he saw a dark-haired man jump out of some bushes after Rockwell passed. (This testimony was given with the jury out of the room).

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Last Witness, No. 92, Heard in Patler Trial

By Katharine Gresham
Washington Post Staff Writer

An Arlington Circuit Court jury heard the 92d and last witness yesterday in the trial of John Patler, accused of murdering American Nazi chief George Lincoln Rockwell, and retired to await final argument in the case today.

Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan spent a little over two hours cross examining Patler, a former Party captain, in an attempt to discredit testimony he gave in his own defense Wednesday.

At times Patler's voice was difficult to hear even with the microphone turned up full force.

"You usually don't need a microphone when addressing demonstrations," Hassan asserted.

Patler replied, "I've never been as scared as I am now."

Hassan also called Arlington detective Walter H. Kadel, who testified that Patler's father-in-law, Sam Ervin, told him that Patler left the house alone at 11:10 a.m. on the day of the shooting.

Ervin testified Wednesday that Patler left the house shortly before noon. Patler and his wife, Alice, mentioned approximately the same time of departure in their testimony. Rockwell was shot at 11:58 a.m., August 25 in a shopping center three miles from the house.

Hassan introduced two letters written by Patler in an attempt to show that a "White Power Committee" formed by the defendant after he was discharged from the party in April was more than a quickly disbanded one-man organization.

Patler testified that the Committee was formed by himself and a friend "just to put up a front" at a May rally organized by Black Power advocate Stokely Carmichael.

Under further examination by defense attorney Thomas J. Harrigan, Patler explained that his shoes and pants were wet when he was arrested because he had walked through paths that were lined with overgrown bushes still wet from the previous day's rainfall.

Several Arlington police officers have testified that Patler's pants were wet up to six inches above his knees when he was arrested. Hassan maintained Patler's pants were wet because he knelt in a stream to judge the alleged murder weapon between two rocks.

Hassan produced one surprise witness, John W. Hancock of 506 N. Madison st., Arlington, who said Patler "could very well be the man" he saw fleeing the scene of a previous attempt on Rockwell's life.

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Cross Examination Today

Patler, on Stand, Denies All

By BETTY JONES

Ex-storm trooper John Patler, on the stand in his own defense yesterday, defined he ever had the gun the FBI says killed George Lincoln Rockwell and denied being at the shopping center where Rockwell died Aug. 25.

Patler said he ran errands with his wife that morning and when they returned to their Lee Highway home there was an argument about his disciplinging their son, Mark, 3.

"I was a little rough with him," Patler said. "Some words passed, so I stalked out of the house."

His wife Alice, 22, said earlier that Patler was washing his hands during the argument and he carried the towel he was using as he "stormed out." The time, she said, was ten or fifteen minutes before noon. Rockwell was shot at 11:58 a.m. by a rooftop sniper at a shopping center about four miles from the Patlers' home.

TAKE THE BUS

Patler said he walked "at a rapid pace because I was upset" but that "somewhere along the way I began to realize how foolish it was — the argument." But he said he decided against phoning his wife to pick him up because "she might still be mad" and decided to get a bus home and "say I was sorry."

He said he walked to several bus stops — in an area about a mile from the shopping center. As he waited at the last, he said, a detective's car approached.

"Just as his car pulled up, a bus slowed down to pick me up. The detective just waived it on. I didn't know what was up," Patler testified, adding he didn't find out why he was arrested or that Rockwell was dead until his wife arrived at the police station several hours later.

'SPEAK UP'

Patler testified in a low voice and was admonished by his lawyer several times — and by the judge and a juror once — to speak up. He talked about the gun, his six years with the Nazis, his disputes with party leaders, and the Nazi barracks diet: "Mostly beans and corn bread — very inexpensive stuff."

He denied that former Nazi Captain Robert Lloyd ever loaned him the 7.63 German Mauser that killed Rockwell, and said he last remembered seeing the gun in Lloyd's possession and on the desk of Major Matt Koehl in 1963.

He said he and Rockwell had "countless" disagreements in recent years because, "he wanted me to be full-time for the party, without any outside interests. I felt I had a moral obligation to my wife and kids."

SPLIT WITH KOEHL

And he and Matt Koehl, Rockwell's successor as leader, had differences over party aims:

"Major Koehl wanted to emphasize Hitler and the Nazis, the swastikas — the foreign aspects of the party. I didn't think it was a good idea in America to run around shouting 'sieg heil' and 'heil Hitler.' I pushed to modify these foreign aspects."

Patler said he was "relieved . . . not angry" when these disagreements led to his being booted out of the party last March. "Everybody in the party is supposed to be idealistic and serve without pay — like monks in a monastery or something," he said, but noted that Rockwell took three vacations on party funds and sometimes skipped the "beans and corn bread" served the storm troopers to eat in his room meals prepared by his secretary.

"I just reached the point where I became disillusioned with the man and felt a great obligation to my wife and family," he said. "It was not an instant thing — I just slowly lost my spirit."

Prosecutor William Hassan was to begin cross examining Patler today.

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Patler Denies Being Near Slaying Site

By Katharine Gresham
Washington Post Staff Writer

John Patler, the former American Nazi captain accused of murdering George Lincoln Rockwell, took the witness stand yesterday to deny he was anywhere near an Arlington shopping center when the Nazi commander was shot to death there at noon on Aug. 25.

Patler spoke in his own defense, following testimony by his wife. When she left the stand she smiled at her husband, took a seat and broke into tears. Patler, sitting with his three attorneys, put his head on the desk and sobbed quietly.

Patler began his own testimony in a low voice that became stronger as he went along. The defendant, 29, denied that he had been lent the alleged murder weapon, a 7.63 mm. German Mauser. This contradicted earlier testimony by the weapon's owner, Robert A. Lloyd III, in Patler's Arlington Circuit Court trial.

Although another American Nazi Party member had testified previously that Patler thought he had "gotten a raw deal" in being "dishonorably discharged" from the Party in April, Patler said he left the group with a feeling of "relief."

Patler, speaking with a tinge of an accent from his New York City childhood, told of leaving his father-in-law's home at 2522 Lee hwy. for a morning spent running errands with his wife around Arlington County.

His 22-year-old wife, Alice, had substantially related the same story of stopping at a gas station and a post office, going home to pick up a check book, cashing a check, buying stamps at another post office, envelopes at a stationery store and chicken parts at a super market and finally returning home around 11:30 or 11:45.

Patler's attorney had previously produced a gas station attendant, a bank teller, a postmaster, a postal clerk and a stationery store worker to identify receipts and other items that were introduced into evidence to support the story.

Although all the witnesses said the receipts were given on Aug. 25, only the stationery store worker could say definitely what time Patler appeared in the store—around 11 a.m.

Patler testified that after he and his wife returned home around 11:30, they had an argument over disciplining their 3-year-old son, Mark.

"I stomped out of the house" around noon, Patler said, and headed west on foot "at a rapid pace."

The defendant was picked up by police at 12:28 in front of a bus stop about a mile from the murder scene and about three miles west of his home.

When speaking of his reasons for leaving the Nazi Party in April, Patler said, "I became disillusioned with the man (Rockwell)" and "I felt my great obligation was to my wife and children." It was "a gradual thing," he said, "I just lost my spirit."

Patler told of eating meals of "beans and corn bread" with other Party members at the Nazi barracks while Rockwell dined in his private office on food cooked by his secretary. The defendant also accused Rockwell of taking vacations on Party funds. "Everyone is supposed to be an idealist, serving without pay, like monks in a monastery," Patler said.

Defense attorney Thomas J. Harrigan introduced three raincoats into evidence—one black, one tan and one brown—which Patler identified as the only ones he owns.

Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan had introduced a reversible black and tan trench coat that Nazi members said was similar to one Patler wore. The Commonwealth's coat was found discarded beneath a bush several blocks from the shopping center. Numerous witnesses told of seeing a man in dark clothing fleeing from the shopping center. When Patler was arrested, he was wearing a light shirt and dark trousers.

Hassan is expected to cross-examine Patler in court today as the trial enters its 15th day.

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Cross Examination Begins

Patler Letters Are Bared

By BETTY JONES

Three letters that Arlington prosecutor William Hassan claim show that ex-storm trooper John Patler was bitter over his ouster last March from the Nazi party were presented to the jury today.

The letters were introduced as Mr Hassan began cross examining Patler about his testimony yesterday that he was "relieved . . . not angry" about his split with George Lincoln Rockwell.

In one letter, which Patler said he wrote after the break, he said he planned "to expose Rockwell as a liar and hypocrite."

In his own defense yesterday, Patler told this story:

He said that on that August morning, he ran errands with his wife and when they returned to their Lee Highway home there was an argument about his disciplining his son, Mark, 3.

His wife Alice, 22, said earlier that Patler was washing his hands during the argument and he carried the towel he was using as he "stormed out." The time, she said, was ten or fifteen minutes before noon. Rockwell was shot at 11:58 a.m. by a rooftop sniper at a shopping center about four miles from the Patlers' home.

TAKE THE BUS

Patler said he walked "at a rapid pace because I was upset" but that "somewhere along the way I began to realize how foolish it was — the argument." But he said he decided against phoning his wife to pick him up because "she might still be mad" and decided to get a bus home and "say I was sorry."

He said he walked to several bus stops — in an area about a mile from the shopping center. As he waited at the last, he said, a detective's car approached.

"Just as his car pulled up, a bus slowed down to pick me up. The detective just waived it on. I didn't know what was up," Patler testified, adding he didn't find out why he was arrested or that Rockwell was dead until his wife arrived at the police station several hours later.

Patler testified in a low voice and was admonished by his lawyer several times — and by the judge and a juror once — to speak up. He talked about the gun, his six years with the Nazis, his disputes with party leaders, and the Nazi barracks diet: "Mostly beans and corn bread — very inexpensive stuff."

He denied that former Nazi Captain Robert Lloyd ever loaned him the 7.63 German Mauser that killed Rockwell, and said he last remembered seeing the gun in Lloyd's possession and on the desk of Major Matt Koehl in 1963.

He said he and Rockwell had "countless" disagreements in recent years because, "he wanted me to be full-time for the party, without any outside interests. I felt I had a moral obligation to my wife and kids."

SPLIT WITH KOEHL

And he and Matt Koehl, Rockwell's successor as leader, had differences over party aims:

"Major Koehl wanted to emphasize Hitler and the Nazis, the swastikas — the foreign aspects of the party. I didn't think it was a good idea in America to run around shouting 'sieg heil' and 'heil Hitler.' I pushed to modify these foreign aspects."

Patler said he was "relieved . . . not angry" when these disagreements led to his being booted out of the party last March. "Everybody in the party is supposed to be idealistic and serve without pay — like monks in a monastery or something," he said, but noted that Rockwell took three vacations on party funds and sometimes skipped the "beans and corn bread" served the storm troopers to eat in his room meals prepared by his secretary.

"I just reached the point where I became disillusioned with the man and felt a great obligation to my wife and family," he said. "It was not an instant thing — I just slowly lost my spirit."

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Don Maclean

ON September 20, 1965, George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, walked into a radio studio at WNBC in Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. He was accompanied by several of his associates, including John Patler, who today stands trial in Arlington for killing Rockwell. • Recently, we chatted with Long John Nebel, on whose all-night program Rockwell was to have been heard. (It was from Mr. Nebel and his photographer, Sam Vandivert, that The Washington Daily News obtained the exclusive photo of Rockwell and Patler together. These pictures are elsewhere in today's newspaper.) • Mr. Nebel said the whole thing had an air of "unreality."

"For one thing," Mr. Nebel said, "I insisted that the interview be taped. Almost all of my broadcasts are live, but in Rockwell's case, I decided to be very, very careful. Well, the whole gang of them came up in a car and trailer from Arlington and they kept calling every now and then to give me a report on their progress. Big deal. When they finally arrived, Rockwell and Patler had a few instructions for me on how to interview Rockwell—I've only been doing this sort of thing for 15 years—and Rockwell wanted to know why the NBC police were putting paper over the studio windows. I told him that sightseeing tours were always walking down the hall and I didn't want him to be distracted by them. Actually, I had it done because I was afraid people might see him in here and throw something.

"During the interview, Patler sat over at the side in a big leather chair and just smiled now and then, when Rockwell got off one of his blasts at society. The group had all sorts of equipment along, a Polaroid camera, tape recorders, etc." • The program itself never got on the air. Mr. Nebel said that after he listened to it played back to him, he decided that the interview was in poor taste and that airing Rockwell's opinions would serve no good purpose. However, he gave a copy of the tape to this column and from it we can give you this highlight:

Mr. Nebel asked Rockwell how many followers he had, to which Rockwell said this: "We have very few. Now, and I'm not comparing myself with this Man, but, if you had asked Jesus Christ that question, in truth, He would have had to say that He had only 12 followers. And one of them turned out to be a rat! I'm in much the same position." • As far as the rest of the interview went, it was the sort of thing folks in the Washington area heard time and again from Rockwell [illegible] Mr. Nebel: It's

• • •

TODAY'S PHOTO is of John Patler, the man charged with killing Nazi leader Rockwell. His trial continues today in Arlington.

• • •

ASIDEMS: For several days girl students who attend Howard University have been calling here to ask if we know of a prediction supposedly made by seeress Jeanne Dixon. According to the callers, the prediction was this: "A women's dorm in a large, predominately Negro school will be destroyed. The school is 100 years old and in the East." • Well, we can't blame the girls for being upset, but we had lunch with Mrs. Dixon at the Madison yesterday, and she said the rumor is nonsense. She never said anything like that. • It would seem that Howard has a practical joker on campus. • The Shoreham Hotel's Christmas tree will be for the birds again this year. The tree, in front of the hotel, will be decorated with popcorn and birdseed, but no worms. • To promote the flick, "Tiger Makes Out," Columbia Pictures distributed Tiger's Milk, a health food. (Maybe for tigers, but not for me.)

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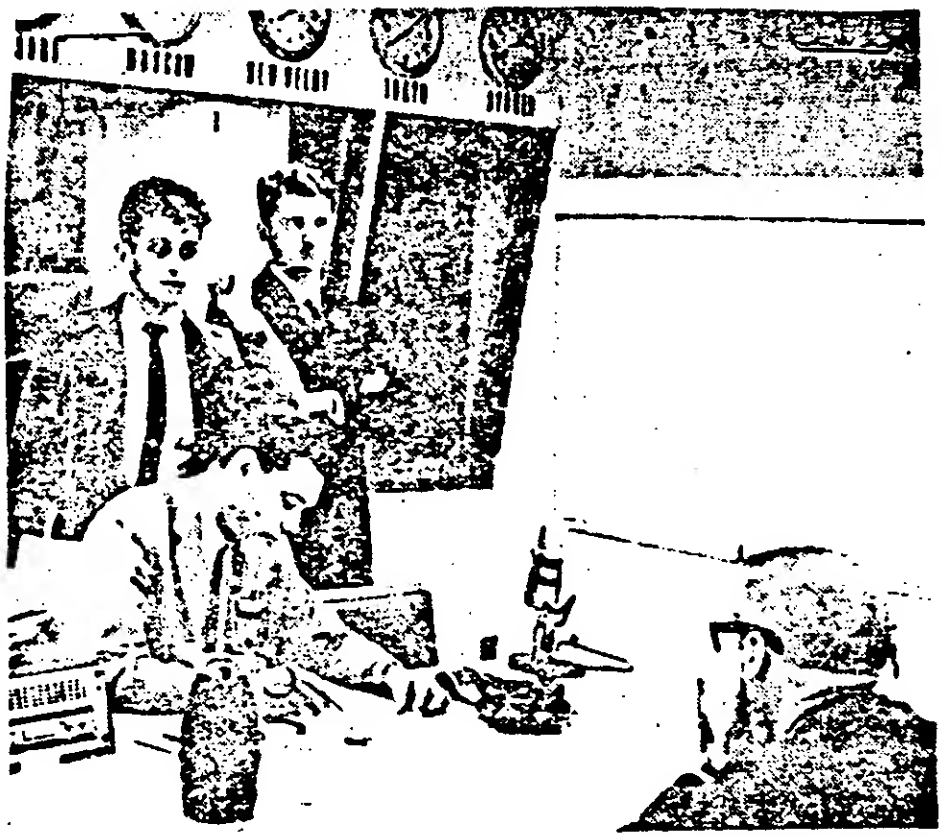

—Photo by Sam Vondivert

ROCKWELL AND PATLER — A little more than two years ago, American Nazi Leader George Lincoln Rockwell went to WNBC in New York City to be interviewed on the Long John Nebel show. Mr. Patler, who is charged with shooting Rockwell to death, is shown here standing behind Rockwell, who is seated. Mr. Nebel is seated, back to the camera. The other man (standing) in the picture is not identified.

Rockwell Suspected Plot To Kill Him, Witness Says

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

An ex-convict and confidant of the late George Lincoln Rockwell testified yesterday about a secret meeting last July in which the American Nazi party leader confided he suspected that someone close to him was plotting to kill him.

The witness, Francis Joseph Smith Jr. of Ellsworth Falls, Maine, was called to the stand in Arlington Circuit Court late yesterday by defense attorneys for John Patler, the 29-year-old former Nazi accused of killing Rockwell August 25.

According to earlier testimony, the clandestine session with Rockwell would have been weeks after Patler allegedly was dismissed from the party in April at the climax of a long-smoldering dispute with Rockwell, 49, the party's founder and "commander."

Patler Close to Rockwell

Smith also said that Patler was close to Rockwell in the years and months before the alleged breakup and that the suspect often was entrusted with security arrangements for the party's controversial leader.

"John Patler, I would say, was almost like a son to him," Smith testified. He said they both were men of artistic temperament and "exceptional ability," that they would disagree at times, but that he saw no "feeling of hostility" between them up until last Christmas, the last time he saw them together.

At that time, Smith added, Patler told him he would be leaving the party in the spring to devote full time to his family responsibilities.

Smith also explained that he was a close personal friend to whom Rockwell often turned for added security for public appearances or trips. "I was probably the closest friend that Commander Rockwell had," said Smith.

Applied To Party

Under cross-examination by Commonwealth's Atty. William J. Hassan, the defense witness said he once applied for membership in the party but that Rockwel took no action on the application because of Smith's criminal record.

Rockwell's former friend explained he served seven years in prison in Massachussets after being convicted of malicious destruction of property with dynamite.

Last July, a month after someone tried to shoot Rockwell at the entrance to his party "barracks" in Arlington, Rockwell called Smith down from Maine for their secret meeting in the restaurant in a nearby shopping center, the defense witness testified.

"He said, 'I strongly suspect treachery from someone very close to me,' " Smith related. "I said, 'Tell me who you suspect.' He looked at me and said, 'If I tell you and I'm wrong, it could do very great damage to the party.' "

Smith also said he was asked by Rockwell "to look into the matter very thoroughly" if the party leader should later be killed. "That's exactly what I've been doing," he added.

Rockwell was slain by a rooftop sniper almost precisely at noon on Aug. 25 in the Dominion Hills shopping center one block from his party headquarters at 6150 Wilson Blvd., according to police.

Tells of Seeing Patler

Earlier yesterday another defense witness said Patler bought some envelopes at her paper supply store, more than two miles from the slaying scene, about 11 or 11:15 a.m. the day of the shooting.

Other defense witnesses testified previously to cashing checks or issuing receipts which the defense attorneys plan to tie in later with their client's "alibi" that he was busy running errands that day almost to the minute of the murder.

Also yesterday, Robert A. Lloyd III, now second-ranking man in the American Nazi party, testified he loaned Patler the 7.63 mm. Mauser semiautomatic pistol identified as the murder weapon in late 1964 and never saw it again.

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Rockwell Feared Treachery Near Him, Ex-Convict States

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By Katharine Gresham
Washington Post Staff Writer

An ex-convict from Maine who survived a gun attack by two Boston gunmen in March, 1964, and called himself as close a friend as George Lincoln Rockwell ever had testified yesterday of a clandestine meeting in July with the murdered Nazi commander.

Francis Joseph Smith told an Arlington Circuit Court jury that Rockwell spoke to him during a meeting at the La Boheme Restaurant in Falls Church about a month before the commander was shot to death and said "I strongly suspect treachery in someone close to me."

The jury is hearing the case of John Patler, the 29-year-old former storm trooper accused of murdering Rockwell in an Arlington shopping center on Aug. 25.

Came on Request

Smith told the Court he had come to Arlington in July with his wife, Claudia, after Rockwell requested the meeting in a phone call to Maine shortly after an attempt was made on his life in June. Smith said he sometimes provided "added security" for Rockwell, who he said nicknamed him "the holy father."

Smith said he was "probably the closest friend" Rockwell ever had.

Under questioning by Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan, Smith said he spent seven years in a Massachusetts state prison for "malicious destruction of private property" by dynamite. Smith testifed he was shot three months after he was released and said he suspected either gangland or Nazi Party politics as a motive.

When questioned by defense attorney Thomas J. Harrigan, Smith said he asked Rockwell at the time whether he suspected John Patler as the treacherous person and Rockwell said he did not. Rockwell, Smith added, would not give the name of the person he suspected.

The witness said he felt compelled to come down from Maine to testify at Patler's trial this month, although he was recuperating from a bout of hepatitis and his wife was pregnant, because of information he had about the alleged murder weapon, a 7.63-mm. German Mauser pistol.

Saw Similar Gun

Robert A. Lloyd II, a Party member, testified earlier in the trial that he had lent the gun to Patler in 1964 and never saw it again. Smith, however, said that he had seen a similar gun at the Richmond headquarters of the Rockwell for governor campaign in 1965 and was told the weapon belonged to Lloyd.

Under questioning by Hassan, Smith said he could not be certain if the alleged murder weapon was the same gun he saw in Richmond. Lloyd testified earlier in the trial that he also owns a 9-mm. Mauser.

(It was erroneously reported in Saturday's editions of The Washington Post that Karl Allen is an associate of John Patler in the White Power Committee. Allen is head of The White Party, which is not connected with Patler's committee.)

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HUMOR HITS THE PATLER TRIAL

'We're Here to Tell What We Know'

By BETTY JONES

A man who once was riddled by eight bullets and said this may be why George Lincoln Rockwell nicknamed him "Holy Father" testified yesterday at trial of Rockwell's accused assassin John Patler.

Frank Smith Jr., a middle-aged ex-convict, said he probably was George Lincoln Rockwell's "closest friend," adding he made many trips from New England to advise and help the Nazi leader.

He said that tho he is sick with heart ills and his wife is pregnant and past due her time, they — and their cat — drove to Arlington for the trial "to tell what we know" about the gun the FBI says killed Rockwell.

SIDE BARS

Besides the gun, Smith had some comments about many other things that had jurors and spectators laughing during his two hours on the stand: his courtship of a Rockwell-for-Governor secretary; his cat; one Arlington Nazi's nine-animal zoo; and Rockwell's sense of humor.

During one off-beat subject jag he said he talked "hardly at all" about something and prosecutor William Hassan interrupted: "I cannot imagine Mr. Smith talking 'hardly at all' about anything to anybody."

(The defense has suggested Patler is being framed and Smith's testimony about a gun apparently fits in with this: The murder gun belongs to ex-Nazi captain Robert Llyod, and he testified he loaned it to Patler, and Patler subsequently reported it lost in early 1965.)

LATER DATE

Smith said he saw a gun, "exactly like" the gun in question in September, 1965, when he walked into the Richmond Rockwell-for-Governor headquarters and saw the woman who is now his wife at the reception desk.

"The fact is, she was a pretty young girl and I was interested in starting a conversation and there was this enormous weapon on the desk. And I thought I could start a conversation about that," he testified.

"I asked, 'Whose gun is this?' and she looked at me and smiled and said, 'It is Capt. Llyod's.'"

ADMISSIONS

Smith testified under cross-examination that he spent some-time in the Massachusetts penitentiary for a "malicious" dynamiting incident, and that, shortly after his release, two men stepped out of a Boston doorway and pumped eitht bullets into him. He agreed with prosecutor Hassan that this attack may have been due to "a series of gang gun fights in Boston."

In a lighter mood, Smith told of his dismay at introducing his cat to the menagerie at the home of an Arlington Nazi who put up the Smiths when they arrived for the trial.

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RECORDED

Patler Kin Say He Was Home Few Minutes Before Shooting

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

John Patler's wife and father-in-law today painstakingly accounted for his whereabouts the morning George Lincoln Rockwell was slain last summer up until 8 to 13 minutes before the American Nazi Party leader was shot to death by a rooftop sniper in an Arlington shopping center.

Their testimony before an Arlington Circuit Court jury this morning would place the 29-year-old suspect at his home, three miles from the slaying scene, until 11:45 or 11:50 a.m. last Aug. 25.

Rockwell, according to a medical examiner's testimony several days ago, was estimated to have been shot at 11:58 a.m. the same morning.

Tense and speaking in a hushed voice, the defendant's wife, Alice, said he left their home at 2522 Lee Highway on foot and in a "huff" after an argument over disciplining one of their two children. After her testimony ended with a lunch-time recess, the willowy brunette returned to a courtroom seat and cried.

She testified earlier that she, her husband and the two children drove across Arlington for nearly two hours on various errands.

She said they bought gas, then picked up mail at a Falls Church post office and returned to their home to write out a check. They then proceeded to a bank near the Arlington Courthouse to cash it, she said, mailed a package and bought stamps at the Arlington Courthouse post office branch. Then they drove to a paper supply company in thte county's Cherrydale area to buy envelopes for their mail order towel business and returned home again, only to realize they forgot to get groceries, she testified.

They went next to a supermarket near their home, where Patler bought chicken parts, she said. They finally returned home, she added, about 11:40 a.m. It was five or 10 minutes later that he "stormed out" of the house after the argument, she said, leaving the family car in the driveway.

The suspect's wife also identified receipts from the gas station, the Arlington postal branch and the paper supply firm as those she and her husband received on their stops Aug. 25. She also identified the cashed check.

Under cross-examination by Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan, she said she was sure of the time she and her husband finally returned home.

Also under cross-examination by the prosecutor, her father, Sam R. Ervin, denied telling an Arlington detective last August that he thought his son-in-law left the house shortly after 11 a.m. The earlier time estimate had not been mentioned previously in the trial.

"It was about 20 to 12," she said. "I was thinking about preparing lunch and how much time I had to prepare lunch."

Ervin, in whose home the couple lived, essentially corroborated her account of their whereabouts that morning, except for when Patler left the home by himself.

The defense contends that Patler would not have had enough time to reach the Dominion Hills shopping center, climb to the roof with a gun and shoot Rockwell.

The next scheduled witness for the defense today was to be Patler himself as the trial neared an end in its 11th day.

Patler's wife also said that he was wiping his hands on a towel moments before he left their home as a result of their argument. Earlier, Arlington police had testified that the defendant had a white towel with him when he was arrested a half hour after the slaying at a bus stop a mile from the shopping center.

Alice Patler said her husband had no license to drive a car at the time, although he knows how to drive.

Yesterday, an ex-convict and confidant of Rockwell's testified about a secret meeting last July in which the American Nazi party leader confided he suspected that someone close to him was plotting to kill him.

The witness, Francis Joseph Smith Jr. of Ellsworth Falls, Maine, was called to the stand in Arlington Circuit Court by defense attorneys for Patler.

According to earlier testimony, the clandestine session with Rockwell would have been weeks after Patler allegedly was dismissed from the party in April at the climax of a long-smoldering dispute with Rockwell, 49, the party's founder and "commander."

Smith also said that Patler was close to Rockwell in the years and months before the alleged breakup and that the suspect often was entrusted with security arrangements for the party's controversial leader.

Smith also explained that he was a close personal friend to whom Rockwell often turned for added security for public appearances or trips. "I was probably the closest friend that Commander Rockwell had," said Smith.

Under cross-examination by Hassan, the defense witness said he once applied for membership in the party but that Rockwell took no action on the application because of Smith's criminal record.

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Rockwell's former friend explained he served seven years in prison in Massachussets after being convicted of malicious destruction of property with dynamite.

Last July, a month after someone tried to shoot Rockwell at the entrance to his party "barracks" in Arlington, Rockwell called Smith down from Maine for their secret meeting in the restaurant in a nearby shopping center, the defense witness testified.

"He said, 'I strongly suspect treachery from someone very close to me.' " Smith related. "I said, 'Tell me who you suspect.' He looked at me and said, 'If I tell you and I'm wrong, it could do very great damage to the p[illegible]'"

Defense Plea Rejected, Patler Witnesses Called

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

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Judge Carl S. Russell's ruling came after Commonwealth Atty. William J. Hassan rested his prosecution case yesterday afternoon with testimony from Matthias Koehl, Rockwell's successor as party leader.

Koehl, who testified that a long-smoldering dispute between Patler and Rockwell led to the suspect's dismissal from the neo-Nazi group last April, was the 69th witness to testify since the trial began in Arlington Circuit Court Nov. 27.

Rockwell, 49, was gunned down by a rooftop sniper at the Dominion Hills Shopping Center about noon on Aug. 25. Patler, 29, was arrested half-an-hour later at a bus stop a mile away.

Two teen-aged boys presented by the defense today testified they ran and walked along the killer's theorized escape route recently and in just 10 minutes reached the intersection where Patler was arrested.

According to earlier testimony, the suspect was apprehended at a bus stop at Washington Boulevard and North Harrison Street, a mile from the shopping center, 25 to 30 minutes after the Rockwell shooting.

Under cross-examination, Hassan sought to discount their "cross-country" run by asking each if he climbed off the shopping center roof, turned to look back at the slaying scene, scaled a wall, then stopped in nearby Bon Air Park to place a gun between two rocks in a creek there.

They said they did not follow those and other actions that the fugitive is said by police to have done. They also said they did not stop on North Larrimore Street to take off a coat and place it under a bush.

In another development this morning, as the trial entered its [illegible] police and deputy sheriff [illegible] clip with five .22-cal. shells in it in the pocket of a man entering the courtroom.

The spectator, who told a reporter he was a member of the "White party," was permitted to enter the courtroom while police held the clip. The man said it was from a gun he lost a month ago and that he had forgotten the clip was in his pocket.

Late yesterday, Thomas Harrigan, one of the suspect's three defense lawyers, asserted that Hassan's case was only circumstantial and failed to meet Virginia's exacting requirements for circumstantial proof.

His motion to strike the prosecution's evidence as insufficient —and thereby dismiss the charge —was argued in the absence of the jury.

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In reply, Hassan contended: "All of the necessary circumstances have been proven to a rational hypothesis of guilt, to a moral certainty, and the question now stands as to the weight of that guilt, and that is a jury question."

Hassan said he presented all the prosecution's evidence, whether or not it implicated Patler, because of the Supreme Court's recent ruling in the Giles brothers rape case in Maryland that prosecutors cannot suppress evidence tending to exculpate a defendant.

However, Judge Russell said the testimony, if accepted as true, showed a dispute between the suspect and victim, a threat by Patler, a link between Patler and the murder weapon and the suspect's resemblance to the man seen in apparent flight from the murder scene.

Denying the defense motion, the judge noted his duty at yesterday's stage of the trial was to consider the prosectuion's evidence in its most favorable light.

He also noted that defense evidence, possibly establishing Patler's whereabouts at the time of the slaying, was not yet known. Within the same context, Russell also commented, "If the jury wishes to believe this testimony, they have enough before them to convict him."

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(PATLER)

ARLINGTON, VA.--ARLINGTON CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE CHARLES S. RUSSELL TODAY SET $40,000 BOND FOR JOHN PATLER, PENDING HIS SENTENCING FOR THE SLAYING OF AMERICAN NAZI LEADER GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY THOMAS MORRIS SAID THERE WAS LITTLE HOPE FOR THE MONEY COULD BE RAISED TO GAIN PATLER'S RELEASE. HE SAID HE MIGHT ASK THE VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS TO LOWER THE BOND.

PATLER RECEIVED A COPY OF THE BOND ORDER IN HIS JAIL CELL.

THE 29-YEAR-OLD FORMER PARTY MEMBER WAS CONVICTED OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER IN ROCKWELL'S AMBUSH SLAYING.

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FOR MR. TOLSON

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Patler Attorneys Open Defense After Dismissal Motion Fails

By Katharine Gresham
Washington Post Staff Writer

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Thomas J. Harrigan, one of Patler's three attorneys, argued that Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan had piled "inference upon inference" during his 11-day presentation and failed to connect Patler with the murder.

Patler, a 29-year-old ex-storm trooper, was arrested a mile from the Wilson Boulevard Shopping Center on Aug. 25 half an hour after George Lincoln Rockwell was shot to death at the center.

Arlington Circuit Court Judge Charles Russell, in denying the defense motion, argued that without any defense testimony, "if the jury wishes to believe the testimony (presented so far), they have enough before them to convict the defendant."

Before the arguments on the defense motion, attorneys completed examination of the 55th Commonwealth witness, current Nazi chief Matthias Koehl, who said he had had a "disagreement with the defendant."

Patler, according to Harrigan, wanted to "do away with Sieg Heil, and all the Nazi stuff" and adopt a "White Power" theme while Koehl wanted the Party to remain "as close to German as possible."

Koehl testified that he "went along with the white power" idea, but "wanted time to think about the change."

He testified that several modifications were instituted Jan. 1, including abandonment of the phrase "Heil Hitler" for all except formal occasions and changing the Party greeting "Sieg Heil" to "White Power." The name of the Party group was changed from American Nazi Party to National Socialist White Peoples Party, he said.

Five defense witnesses were called before Judge Russell adjourned the proceedings, which will continue in Circuit Court today.

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A Matter of Foundations

Patler's Defense Gets a Crack

By MICHAEL BERNSTEIN

The defense yesterday began to lay the foundation for John Patler's alibi on the day when American Nazi commander George Lincoln Rockwell was murdered, but witnesses' testimony was something less than concrete.

While a postal clerk and a gas station owner identified receipts made out to Patler, neither remembered seeing him Aug. 25, the day on which he is charged with shooting Rockwell in an Arlington shopping center lot. The defense, in its opening argument some two weeks ago, claimed Patler and his wife had receipts to prove they were doing errands until just before the murder, which took place at 11:58 a.m.

Witnesses would also be called to place them at different locations, the defense said. The defense also said Patler was at home with his wife and father-in-law 8-12 minutes before the shooting.

The Patler's house is some three miles from the shopping center and he would not have time to get there to shoot Rockwell because Patler had left the house on foot after an argument with his wife, the defense said. Patler doesn't drive anyway, he has said.

In the defense's opening testimony yesterday — after 69 prosecution witnesses had appeared in two weeks — the postal clerk first said he couldn't even remember if he worked Aug. 25. Shown the receipt, he recognized his own writing and said he had made it out.

"Do you have any idea what time or to whom you gave it (the receipt)?" Prosecutor William Hassan asked him.

"No I don't," he replied.

Then a gas station manager identified a receipt made out to Patler for Aug. 25, but he didn't remember the former storm trooper. He could only guess at the time ("Sometime around noon") and said he could be one, two, or more hours off.

"I don't remember the sale," he said.

Earlier, after a lengthy plea to dismiss the charge, Judge Charles S. Russell denied the defense motion. While he agreed that the evidence was circumstantial — as the defense charged — he said "if they (the jury) believe this testimony they have enough before them to convict the defendant."

They may not, of course believe it, he added.

The last prosecution witness, new group commander Matthias Koehl, testified there had been animosity between Rockwell and Patler leading up to Patler's being thrown out of the organization. He said Patler had started a White Power Committee to compete with the Nazis, who had changed their name to the National Socialist White Peoples Party.

Patler had fought for such a change, Koehl said, to get away from the Nazi theme.

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Judge Bars Dismissal, Patler Witnesses Called

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

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Rockwell, 49, was gunned down by a rooftop sniper at the Dominion Hills Shopping Center about noon on Aug. 25. According to police, Patler, 29, was arrested half-an-hour later at a bus stop a mile away, testimony showed.

Circumstantial, He Says

Late yesterday, Thomas Harrigan, one of the suspect's three defense lawyers, asserted that Hassan's case was only circumstantial and failed to meet Virginia's exacting requirements for circumstantial proof.

His motion to strike the prosecution's evidence as insufficient —and thereby dismiss the charge —was argued in the absence of the jury.

Even acknowledging testimony that Patler resembles a man seen running near the shopping center and that the suspect was loaned the alleged murder weapon three years ago, Harrigan declared, "They haven't any evidence at all connecting Patler up with the shooting itself."

Said Harrigan: "It's just lumping one inference on another inference on another inference . . ." Citing various Virginia rulings in circumstantial cases, he said the prosecution must produce evidence consistent [illegible] with no room for any other reasonable hypothesis.

In reply, Hassan contended: "All of the necessary circumstances have been proven to a rational hypothesis of guilt, to a moral certainty, and the question now stands as to the weight of that guilt, and that is a jury question."

Judge Cites Duty

Hassan said he presented all the prosecution's evidence, whether or not it implicated Patler, because of the Supreme Court's recent ruling in the Giles brothers rape case in Maryland that prosecutors cannot suppress evidence tending to exculpate a defendant.

However, Judge Russell said the testimony, if accepted as true, showed a dispute between the suspect and victim, a threat by Patler, a link between Patler and the murder weapon and the suspect's resemblance to the man seen in apparent flight from the murder scene.

Denying the defense motion, the judge noted his duty at yesterday's stage of the trial was to consider the prosecution's evidence in its most favorable light.

He also noted that defense evidence, possibly establishing Patler's whereabouts at the time of the slaying, was not yet known. Within the same context, Russell also commented, "If the jury wishes to believe this testimony, they have enough before them to convict him."

Harrigan took exception to the ruling, charging that Russell "systematically" cited evidence indicating guilt while eliminating evidence pointing toward innocence.

After the jury of 10 men and 2 women returned to the courtroom, the defense called five witnesses to the stand.

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47 DEC 13 1967
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Nazi Chief Tells Patler Jury Of Intra-Party Differences

Life in the para-military American Nazi Party before George Lincoln Rockwell's slaying last August was a round of administrative problems and differences of opinions among Rockwell and his subalterns, acording to testimony before an Arlington Circuit Court jury today.

Matthias Koehl, who succeeded Rockwell as the neo-Nazi group's leader, testified in the 12th day of the trial for John Patler, the former Nazi accused of killing Rockwell at an Arlington shopping center Aug. 25.

Under cross examination by defense attorney Thomas Harrigan, Koehl acknowledged that not only Patler but also Koehl himself had differences with the 49-year-old Rockwell, the party's founder and self-styled "commander."

Requested Division

Koehl, as part of Harrigan's examination, read to the jury a memorandum that he wrote to Rockwell in July requesting a division between the party's administration and its so-called "stormtrooper" operations. In the same document, Koehl also requested a "reasonable" budget for office supplies, qualified assistance and money to use as a salary for one or two helpers in the administrative work.

Koehl at the time was the party's deputy commander in charge of administration. His memo, which complained he felt as useless as a typewriter "with its keys all jammed up," ended with the declaration: "I am tired of amateur games."

However, Koehl insisted his differences with Rockwell were "discussions" on organizational problems and party finances, rather than violent arguments.

New Name Suggested

The new party leader also testified that it was Patler who first suggested the new name that Rockwell's group adopted last January — the National Socialist White People's Party. He agreed with Harrigan andt Patler sought to "Americanize the party" and do away with its Nazi Germany trappings, insignias and slogans.

However, Koehl denied that he opposed Patler's efforts, but only asked for time to think about some of the proposed changes.

Meanwhile Koehl, whose present title is "national leader," was asked again about the differences he testified to on Friday and Saturday between Patler, 29, and Rockwell that resulted in the young aide's summary "dismissal" from the party last April.

Dissension Described

He repeated that Patler often left his "post," the party's printing plant in Spotsylvania County, Va., and stirred dissension between the fair-haired and darker party members.

Today Koehl said, in response to another question from Harrigan, that Rockwell broke into Patler's room at the Spotslyvania farm last spring and brought Patler's personal belongings and party gear back to the headquarters-barracks Rockwell maintained at 6150 Wilson Blvd. in Arlington.

Koehl said only he and three other party members were at the barracks the morning of the slaying when Rockwell announced about 11:30 a.m. that he was going to the nearby Dominion Hills shopping center with his laundry. They learned of his shooting by a rooftop sniper there about 15 minutes later when calls began coming in from newsmen, Koehl added.

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(Rev. 7-7-67)

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Gandy

Patler Held Pushing Race Hate in Nazi Party

By Gail Bensinger
Washington Post Staff Writer

John Patler and the man he is accused of slaying, American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell, had a long-simmering dispute over "ideological differences based on racial grounds," Rockwell's successor testified yesterday.

Patler was "stirring up antagonism between the lighter and darker members of the party and thought that Commander Rockwell was taking the side of the lighter party members," Matt Koehl, present Nazi leader, told an Arlington County Circuit Court jury in a special Saturday session.

Patler, 29, a former American Nazi Party captain, has dark hair and a faintly olive complexion. He was arrested shortly after Rockwell was killed by sniper fire in an Arlington shopping center Aug. 25.

Koehl was the only witness in the 11th day of the trial. He will take the stand again Monday morning. He spent most of the day sitting in silence while prosecution and defense lawyers wrangled over the admissibility of evidence.

The only document accepted as evidence by Judge Charles S. Russell was a paramilitary discharge from the Nazi party, drafted by Rockwell and presented by Koehl to Patler last April 4. Russell warned the jury that the document could be used only to show the existence of a dispute between Patler and Rockwell, and not to prove the allegations made in it.

The entire discharge was read to the jury. Included was an assertion that Patler showed "persistence in promoting a spirit of distrust by non-Nordic members of the party of the Nordic members, including the incredible toleration or promotion of the derogatory term of 'blue-eyed devils' applied to the Nordics by the Mediterraneans in spite of the firmest possible Party policy of white unity."

The discharge asserted Patler was insubordinate, insulting and negligent as publisher of the party magazine, "The Stormtrooper," because he produced only two copies in a year. It said Patler had callled Rockwell a "liar" and had accused him of using Party funds for a personal vacation.

Koehl testified that one sniper's bullet had beenfired at Rockwell's car about a month before he was killed.

The jury retired at 1:30 p.m. for its second weekend in confinement.

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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Where Are the Ties That Bind?

Patler Jury Hears Trial (and Error)

By BETTY JONES

FBI experts testified yesterday they found little or nothing on clothes ex-storm trooper John Patler wore Aug. 25 to suggest he was the roof-top sniper who killed Nazi "commander" George Lincoln Rockwell.

There was an "extensive" tar smear on one of Patler's shoes, one expert said, and this tar was "similar in composition" chemically to a tar sample Arlington police took from the Dominion Hills Shopping Center roof.

However, the expert added a big BUT: Neither bit of tar had any "unusual characteristics" and therefore his instruments could not tell whether or not both came from the same batch of tar. As he said, in reply to a defense lawyer's question, "That is correct — tar is tar."

WRONG AGAIN

Next an FBI lab man who said he specializes in "shoes, tires and evidence of that nature" testified that footprints police lifted from the roof did not match Patler's shoes. Then a specialist in "soils and minerals" said dirt on Patler's shoes did not match dirt police collected — 17 ice cream cartons — along the path of a running man seen after the slaying.

He was followed by a ballistics expert who said there were no burn or gun powder marks on either Patler's clothes or on a hat and coat found under a bush in a yard along what police called "the flight route."

(This hat and coat first noticed by a Dominion Hills housewife an hour after Rockwell's death, cannot be admitted as prosecution exhibit until they are connected to Patler, Judge Charles S. Russell has ruled.)

The ballistics expert did, tho, identify as the murder weapon a German Mauser pistol police found in a nearby creek the day after the slaying. He told the jury this gun also fired spent slugs and casings found in a pasture on a farm owned by Patler's father-in-law. A farm employee testified at an earlier hearing that Patler did target shooting there.

However, during the expert's extensive testimony on the bullets, he continually referred to the gun as a 7.65 mm Mauser. As he finished his testimony and walked from the stand, one juror raised his hand: "Didn't you mean a 7.63 mm Mauser?"

The agent acknowledged, sheepishly, that he had in fact meant to say 7.63 mm. It was the close of another long day in what has been a very long week for prosecutor Ha[illegible]

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53 JAN 8 1968

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Dozens of Photos Introduced

Patler Jurors Become Film Critics

By BETTY JONES

Dozens of [illegible] made by [illegible] during their investigation of Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell's Aug. 25 assassination were introduced yesterday at the trial of accused slayer John Patler.

It took almost two hours for one police photographer to identify and be cross examined by the defense on three series of pictures:

FOR THE RECORD

- Those taken Aug. 26 as a police search team followed the path of a man seen running from the shopping center where Rockwell died toward Bon Air Park.
- Those taken when the gun identified by the FBI as the murder weapon was found in a creek in the park.
- Those taken as a detective searched the car Rockwell was driving when the sniper fired.

Also introduced as evidence yesterday — over strong defense objections — were four slugs and three empty cartridge casings found at and near [illegible]

free on a Highland County farm owned by Patler's father-in-law.

(At a preliminary hearing, a witness testified Patler did target shooting there and an FBI ballistics expert identified the spent slugs and casings as having been fired by the murder weapon.)

CLOTHES

There also was testimony about a coat and hat found under a [illegible] near the murder scene which prosecutor William Hassan still hopes to have admitted as evidence, altho Judge Charles Russell has barred their use unless they can be tied to Patler.

Det. S. E. Crickenberger testified yesterday he took the hat and coat to the Nazi's Arlington headquarters and its Spotsylvania painting plant three weeks after the slaying and showed them to Nazi Maj. Matt Koehl and others. He did not relate, tho, what they said about them.

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Four Bullets Offered in Patler Trial

Four bullets taken from a tree on the Virginia farm of John Patler's father-in-law by police were conditionally admitted into evidence yesterday as Patler's trial continued in Arlington Circut Court.

The bullets have yet to be linked to the gun with which a rooftop sniper killed American Nazi party leader George Lincoln Rockwell in a Wilson Boulevard shopping center last August.

C. L. Bradley, an investigator for the Virginia State Police, testified he went to the Highland County farm on Sept. 16 with another state trooper and two Arlington dectectives.

He identified in court four slugs found in the tree and three shells that were on the ground nearby.

On Monday, a handyman on the farm said he had seen Patler in target practice last July, but could not recall what type of weapon he was using.

Commonwealth Atty. William J. Hassan plans to call FBI ballistics experts to bolster his case.

An Arlington detective who investigated the Rockwell murder testified yesterday on a letter photostat found on the body of Rockwell. The letter, which Hassan has been trying to have admitted as evidence, allegedly was written by Patler.

Judge Charles S. Russell, in refusing to admit the letter so far, has held that one of the things that must be shown is that there has been a continuing effort by police to obtain the original letter.

The detective, S. E. Crickenberger, said such an effort has been made.

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SHOE DATA BARED IN PATLER CASE

Officer Says Footprints Did Not Match Suspect's

Arlington, Va., Dec. 5 (AP)—An Arlington police officer said today he "lifted" six footprints from the roof of a Wilson boulevard shopping center on August 25, the day George Lincoln Rockwell, Nazi leader, was shot to death by a roof-top sniper there.

The evidence was introduced at the Arlington County Circuit Court trial of John Patler, 29, who was arrested the same day about a mile from the shopping center and subsequently charged with murder.

The officer, Charles Taylor, said during cross-examination that the "small check design" of the footprints did not resemble the pattern on the bottom of the canvas shoes Patler was wearing at the time of his arrest.

Insufficient "Chain Of Custdoy"

Besides the footprints, Taylor presented green and white paint scrappings and tar, sand and gravel samples he said he had removed from the roof. Only the footprints were admitted into evidence.

Judge Charles S. Russell said that an insufficient "chain of custody" had been established for the other items.

The judge also allowed to be entered as evidence a 7.63 millimeter German mauser that was found in nearby Four Mile Run the day after the assassination.

At Patler's preliminary hearing an FBI expert linked the gun to a bullet fragment taken from Rockwell's body.

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Tar, Footprint Evidence Offered at Patler Trial

Samples of tar, paint scrapings and some footprint liftings taken from a shopping center roof where the killer of George Lincoln Rockwell allegedly hid before shooting him were offered in evidence yesterday in the trial of John Patler, who is charged with the murder.

The samples were only part of a mass of material Arlington Commonwealth's Atty. William J. Hassan attempted to have entered in evidence in the trial in Arlington Circuit Court.

Hassan said he was laying the groundwork for FBI experts who will testify later, presumably in an attempt by the prosecution to link the samples to Patler.

Hassan also offered in evidence some pint-sized containers of sand and gravel which a police officer, Charles Taylor, testified he took between the Dominion Hills shopping center murder scene and Eon Air Park, where the alleged murder weapon was found.

The gun, a 7.63 mm long-barreled German pistol, also was offered in evidence, as were a raincoat and baseball-type cap police said they found in a woman's yard near the shopping center.

Taylor, in identifying the six footprint liftings, said they contained a "small checked pattern." Shown a pair of shoes said to have been taken from Patler, he was asked if the shoes bore the same pattern. He said they did not.

It was testified at Patler's preliminary hearing that tar was found on Patler's shoes.

Taylor, who is with the police identification bureau, also testified he dusted some areas on the rooftop for fingerprints, but said he found none.

Judge Charles S. Russell said that most of the material Hassan presented yesterday will not be admitted into evidence until its connection with Patler is shown or until it is established where the material has been since it was gathered.

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Footprints Not Linked To Patler

A12

An Arlington police officer said yesterday that he "lifted" six footprints from the roof of a Wilson Boulevard shopping center on August 25, the same day Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell was assassinated there.

The evidence was introduced at the Arlington Circuit Court trial of John Patler, 29, who was arrested that day [illegible] from the shopping [illegible] and subsequently [illegible].

The officer, Charles Taylor, said [illegible] evacuation [illegible] "well check design" [illegible] the pattern on the [illegible] Patler [illegible] at the time of his arrest.

In addition to the footprints, Taylor presented green and white [illegible] and tar, [illegible] he removed from the roof. Only the footprints were admitted into evidence, [illegible] Charles S. Russell [illegible] insufficient "chain of custody" had been established for the other items.

Judge Russell accepted into evidence the 7.63 mm. Mauser that was found in nearby Four Mile Run the day after the assassination. At Patler's preliminary hearing, an FBI expert linked the gun to a bullet fragment taken from Rockwell's body.

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Flood of Evidence

Patler Trial Moves Along Foot (Print) by Foot

By BETTY JONES

Six FBI experts are expected to begin testimony today at the trial of John Patler, accused slayer of Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell, about the significance of myriad pieces of prosecution evidence introduced yesterday.

The evidence included samples of tar taken from the Arlington shopping center roof from which a sniper fired at Rockwell Aug. 25, and paint scrapings from a rooftop sign.

Also introduced during the trial's eighth day were 17 ice cream-type cartons of dirt and gravel police collected at various spots between the shopping center and nearby BonAir park, where the murder gun was found.

The 7.63 mm German Mauser, which an FBI agent identified as the murder gun at an earlier hearing, was also shown to the jury.

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Patler Trial Judge Bars Letter Again

The trial of John Patler moved into its second week yesterday, as the prosecution tried and failed for the third time to introduce as evidence a letter found on the body of American ~~Nazi~~ party leader George Lincoln Rockwell.

The letter has been described as generally conciliatory, but Comomnwealth Atty. William J. Hassan is seeking to introduce it as evidence that there was ill feeling between Rockwell and Patler.

Judge Charles S. Russell of Arlington Circuit Court twice refused to admit it last week, citing among other things the lack of proof that Patler had signed it.

Yesterday Hassan called on James T. Miller, an analyst of questioned documents for District police.

Miller said the letter in question appeared to bear the same signature as a fingerprint card signed by Patler after he was arrested Aug. 25. He said the signature also resembled those on several letters turned over to police last week by the Nazis.

Matthias Koehl, Rockwell's successor and leader of what is now called the National Socialist White Peoples Party, also identified Patler's signature on the letters taken from his files.

Russell said Hassan still must establish approximately when the undated letter was written. The prosecutor said he will produce evidence to do so.

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Patler Letter Is Barred As Evidence

A handwriting expert testified in Arlington Circuit Court yesterday that a letter found on the body of George Lincoln Rockwell was signed by John Patler, the 29-year-old ex-storm trooper accused of Rockwell's murder.

The typewritten letter was found in Rockwell's wallet on August 25, the day he was slain in an Arlington shopping center.

Commonwealth's attorney William J. Hassan was unable to get the letter admitted into evidence however, because of several defense objections, including the absence of a date.

Hassan said that the letter is essential to prove motive and that he will continue his efforts to secure its admission.

The prosecution is seeking to show that there were "difficulties" in Rockwell's relationship with Patler who was dismissed from the party last April.

In the letter, Hassan said in court last week, Patler asked Rockwell (addressed as "dear commander") to "return this with all other vile letters I wrote you."

Defense attorney Thomas J. Harrigan said the letter appeared to be "conciliatory" in nature and therefore had no "probative value" and should not be presented to the jury.

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IN TODAY, OUT TOMORROW

Judge Wavers on Nazi Evidence

By BETTY JONES

Jurors at the Arlington trial of ex-storm trooper John Patler, accused ambush slayer of American Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell, yesterday heard testimony about a coat and grey cap found near the murder scene, but the judge warned then this evidence may be ruled out later.

The reversible raincoat and cap were found by Arlington housewife Claudia Freeman under a bush in a neighborhood near the shopping center where Rockwell was killed by sniper bullets Aug. 25.

Eight of her neighbors had testified they saw a young dark-haired man run thru the neighborhood after the shooting and several said he wore a dark coat and hat.

Mrs. Freeman, of 1029 N. Larrimore-st, said she noticed a coat and hat under the bush in her neighbor's yard about 1 p.m. that day. Later, after she heard about Rockwell's noontime assassination and that police were looking for a coat, she said, she called headquarters.

OBJECTION!

Patler did not have on a coat and hat when he was arrested less than half an hour after the slaying. Defense lawyer Thomas Harrigan objected to Mrs. Freeman's telling about her find.

He said the prosecution must prove a connection between the clothing and the running man or her testimony would leave "highly prejudicial ... inferences" in jurors' minds. These inferences, he said, would be that the running man wore the clothes, then discarded them, and "that was the reason Patler did not have them on."

In an opening statement, the defense lawyer indicated Patler's wife and father-in-law can alibi him for the time of the slaying.

Judge Charles Russell let Mrs. Freeman testify, but he warned jurors they may have to forget what she said—if the prosecution fails to come up with connecting evidence.

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Patler Is Told by Witness

By Katharine Gresham
Washington Post Staff Writer

A Foreign Service officer testified yesterday that he identified John Patler from a newspaper photograph as the man he saw running in a direction away from the shopping center where Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell had been shot moments before.

The witness, Glenn F. Hall, said he was in the driveway of his home at 934 N. Liberty st., about two blocks from the shopping center, when he saw the man run up, stop, look around and continue down the street.

Although Hall said he told police officers the next day that he did not think he could identify the man he saw, he told the jury yesterday that he subsequently saw a newspaper photograph of Patler and said to his wife, "This is the man, all right, the man I saw."

His testimony was the nearest positive eyewitness account yet presented to the jury during Patler's Arlington Circuit Court trial for the Aug. 25 shooting of Rockwell.

Patler, a 29-year-old ex-storm trooper, was arrested a half hour after the slaying by police about a mile from the shopping center, located at 6000 Wilson blvd.

Defense attorneys have said they can account for Patler's whereabouts up to about ten minutes before the assassination and that he could not have gotten to the center in time to commit the murder.

Anoher witness, Mrs. Carl Thoburn, of 858 N. Liberty st., was barred Wednesday from giving a positive identification to the jury because she had been allowed a "prejudicial" viewing of the defendant, according to Judge Charles S. Russell.

Other witnesses yesterday said they had seen a man in dark clothing running down Liberty Street, but were unable to provide an exact description of him.

Hall said the man he saw had a dark complexion and was wearing a dark coat and hat. Mrs. Thoburn described the man she saw as wearing a dark coat and hat, casual shoes and dark trousers that were wet halfway up to the knee.

Police officers testifying yesterday said that when Patler was arrested his pants legs were wet up to several inches above his knees and he was wearing a yellow shirt and sneakers.

Another witness, Claudia Freeman of 1029 N. Larrimore st., told the jury of finding a reversible black and tan trenchcoat and gray cap beneath a bush in the yard next door to her home, some three blocks from the shopping center. The items had not yet been linked to Patler and Judge Russell warned that unless a subsequent connection is made the jury will be asked to disregard the evidence.

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CROSS-REFERENCES

FOIPA ACCOUNTING COVER SHEET

Bureau File SEVERAL FILE Section

Actual pages 43 Released 43 Withheld 0

Withheld pages (0) are:

Number of Pages:

Exemptions cited:

Referrals to other Government agencies:

Other:

Requester

Subject GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

CROSS-REFERENCED

CODE TELETYPE NITEL

TO: SAC, RICHMOND (157-846) MAY 17, 1976

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-9)

1 - Mr. D. K. Pettus
1 - Mr. S. Klein

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM GENERAL
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF HATE GROUPS (WH 245)
(BUDED MAY 21, 1976)

A SPECIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (SRC) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS CONDUCTING A SURVEY OF A NUMBER OF OUR DISCONTINUED COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS (COINTELPROS). THE PURPOSE OF THE DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW IS TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER OR NOT CERTAIN TARGETS SHOULD BE NOTIFIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COINTELPRO ACTIONS WHICH WERE CONDUCTED AGAINST THEM. THE COMMITTEE, AS A RESULT OF A PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF THE VARIOUS ACTIONS IN THE COINTELPRO NOTIFICATION PROGRAM, HAS REQUESTED THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BE OBTAINED FROM YOUR OFFICE.

BY LETTER TO RICHMOND DATED APRIL 1, 1965, THE BUREAU SUGGESTED THAT THE RICHMOND OFFICE LOOK INTO THE CURRENT "LOVE LIFE" OF GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, AS IT CONCERNS

EX-115
REC-64 157-2-178

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FBI MAY 18 1976

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

17
6:55pm SLR
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5 MAY 27 1976

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[redacted]

THE SRC DESIRES TO KNOW IF ANY INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED ON [redacted] SUBMIT FULL DETAILS TO REACH THE BUREAU NO LATER THAN MAY 21, 1976.

USE THE ABOVE CAPTION, INCLUDING THE REFERENCE NUMBER, WHEN RESPONDING TO THIS COMMUNICATION. INSURE ALL CORRESPONDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER IS DESIGNATED FOR THE FIELD OFFICE FILE ON THE APPROPRIATE COINTELPRO ONLY. YOU SHOULD LIMIT THE INQUIRIES TO FIELD OFFICE FILES AND NO ACTIVE INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

END.

NOTE:

Above necessary to answer additional inquiry from the SRC of the Department of Justice concerning whether the action referred to above was actually implemented.

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Director Sec'y

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3:45 PM NITEL 5-20-76 PKM

TO: DIRECTOR (157-9)

FROM: RICHMOND (157-846) -P-

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, INTERNAL SECURITY - DISRUPTION OF HATE GROUPS (WHL2)

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO RICHMOND, MAY 4, 1976, AND RICHMOND TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU, MAY 6, 1976.

REFERENCED RICHMOND TELETYPE ADVISED THAT NO RECOMMENDATION WHATSOEVER WAS MADE BY RICHMOND REGARDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION AGAINST [redacted] AND ACCORDING TO RICHMOND FILES, NO SUCH ACTION WAS TAKEN. THIS COMMENT WAS IN RESPONSE TO INQUIRY IN REFERENCED BUREAU TELETYPE RELATIVE TO DETERMINING IF ANY ACTION WAS TAKEN ON INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY BUREAU IN ITS AIRTEL OF NOV. 8, 1966. IN RESPONDING TO REQUEST MADE IN REFERENCED BUREAU TELETYPE OF MAY 4, 1976, RICHMOND BEGAN ITS FILE REVIEW FROM NOV. 8, 1966.

b7C

EX 110

DE-5 REC 4 157-9-203

MAY 25 1976

IN CONNECTION WITH ANOTHER REVIEW IN THIS MATTER, RICHMOND NOTED THAT IN ITS LETTER TO THE BUREAU DATED AUG. 26, 1965, CAPTIONED "COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, INTERNAL SECURITY - DISRUPTION OF HATE GROUPS (AMERICAN

58 JUN 4 1976

NAZI PARTY) (GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL)", A RECOMMENDATION WAS MADE RELATIVE TO SENDING ANONYMOUS LETTER TO GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL ABOUT [redacted] BY LETTER TO RICHMOND, SEPT. 9, 1965, BUREAU AUTHORIZED SENDING ANONYMOUS LETTER FROM DALLAS, TEX. BY LETTER TO THE BUREAU AND DALLAS DATED SEPT. 17, 1965, RICHMOND FORWARDED ANONYMOUS LETTER TO DALLAS FOR MAILING TO ROCKWELL AND REQUESTED NOTIFICATION SHOULD ANY INFORMATION BE RECEIVED REGARDING ANONYMOUS LETTER. BY LETTER TO RICHMOND, OCT. 30, 1965, DALLAS ADVISED THAT ANONYMOUS LETTER IN QUESTION MAILED FROM DALLAS ON SEPT. 23, 1965, AND THAT CONTACT WITH DALLAS INFORMANTS AND SOURCES DEVELOPED NO INFORMATION RELATED TO ANONYMOUS LETTER.

IN RICHMOND LETTER TO THE BUREAU, DEC. 7, 1965, IT WAS REPORTED THAT ON NOV. 26, 1965, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL CALLED ALEXANDRIA RA AND REQUESTED THAT HE BE PERSONALLY CONTACTED CONCERNING SOME LETTERS HE HAD RECEIVED. ROCKWELL WAS CONTACTED AND HE ADVISED HE HAD RECEIVED VARIOUS LETTERS IN LAST FEW WEEKS AND HE WAS DESIROUS

OF FINDING OUT WHETHER THEY WERE VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL LAW. ROCKWELL EXHIBITED FOUR LETTERS INCLUDING AFOREMENTIONED ANONYMOUS LETTER WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS PARTICULARLY VICIOUS AS IT CAST SPELL ON ONE OF HIS MOST TRUSTED WORKERS. ROCKWELL ALSO STATED THAT THESE LETTERS DISRUPTED HIS ORGANIZATION AND WERE A SOURCE OF WORRY TO HIM. ROCKWELL ALSO STATED THAT DALLAS WAS ONE OF HIS STRONGHOLDS AND HE WAS RACKING HIS BRAIN TO IDENTIFY THE "SPY" IN THE DALLAS DIVISION".

THE FOREGOING IS SUBMITTED IN AN EFFORT TO FURNISH BUREAU WITH COMPLETE INFORMATION IN RICHMOND'S FILE RE THIS MATTER.

END.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 20 1976

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

FR 007 PM CODED

4:55 PM URGENT 5-20-76 PKM

TO: DIRECTOR (157-9)

ALEXANDRIA

DETROIT

FROM: RICHMOND (157-546) (C)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM; INTERNAL SECURITY; DISRUPTION OF HATE GROUPS (WW 045); RUDED: MAY 21, 1976.

BY BUREAU NITEL TO RICHMOND DATED MAY 17, 1976.

REFERENCED NITEL ADVISED SPECIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (SRC), OF USDJ IS CONDUCTING SURVEY OF NUMBER OF DISCONTINUED COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS (COINTELPROS). PURPOSE OF REVIEW IS TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER OR NOT CERTAIN TARGETS SHOULD BE NOTIFIED BY USDJ OF COINTELPRO ACTIONS WHICH WERE CONDUCTED AGAINST THEM. SRC, AS A RESULT OF PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF VARIOUS ACTIONS IN COINTELPROS NOTIFICATION PROGRAM, HAS REQUESTED FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BE OBTAINED:

EX-116 REC-88 157-9-204

BY LETTER TO RICHMOND DATED APRIL 1, 1965, BUREAU SUGGESTED RICHMOND LOOK INTO CURRENT "LOVE LIFE" OF GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, [redacted]

MAY 25 1976

67C

5-

JUN 3 1976

SEC DESIRED TO KNOW IF ANY INFORMATION COLLECTED [redacted]

[redacted] FULL

DETAILS TO BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU NO LATER THAN MAY 21, 1976, USING ABOVE CAPTION, INCLUDING REFERENCE NUMBER WHEN RESPONDING TO THIS COMMUNICATION. INSURE ALL CORRESPONDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER IS DESIGNATED FOR FIELD OFFICE FILE ON APPROPRIATE COINTELPRO ONLY. INQUIRIES SHOULD BE LIMITED TO FIELD OFFICE FILES AND NO ACTIVE INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

b7C

[redacted] INFORMATION IN RICHMOND FILES INDICATES DATA WAS COLLECTED [redacted] BECAUSE OF THEIR INVOLVEMENT WITH AMERICAN NAZI PARTY. RICHMOND FILES RELATING TO NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLES PARTY, ("NSWPP), AKA AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, TRANSFERRED TO ALEXANDRIA IN 1972, WHERE IT IS ASSIGNED ALEXANDRIA FILE 157-L. RICHMOND

[redacted], ALSO TRANSFERRED

TO ALEXANDRIA IN 1972.

AS NOTED ABOVE, DETROIT IS OO IN [redacted] CASE AND RICHMOND'S

FILE ONLY CONTAINS A DETROIT SUMMARY REPORT [redacted]

[redacted] b7C

[redacted] THERE IS NO INDICATION IN RICHMOND FILES RE

COINTELPRO ACTION TAKEN RE "LOVE LIFE" OF GEORGE LINCOLN

ROCKWELL.

ALEXANDRIA AND DETROIT SHOULD REVIEW APPROPRIATE FILES

AND COMPLY WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS NOTED ABOVE.

END.

WLS FBIHQ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 21 1976
TOW
TELETYPE

Dir.	
Asst.-A.D.-Adm.	
Asst.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Ext. Affairs	
Fin. & Pers.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	✓
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Secty	

NR 01 AX CODE

1145 PM URGENT 5-21-76 DMC

TO: DIRECTOR (157-9)

DETROIT

RICHMOND (157-946)

FROM: ALEXANDRIA (157-51) (C)

COINTELPRO, IS: DISRUPTION OF HATE GROUPS (WH 245),
OO: RUDED MAY 21, 1976.

REFERENCE RICHMOND TELETYPE TO BUREAU, MAY 20, 1976.

REVIEW OF ALEXANDRIA FILES REVEAL NO INDICATION THAT COINTELPRO ACTIVITY WAS CARRIED OUT AGAINST NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLES PARTY (NSWPP).

NO INFORMATION LOCATED ALEXANDRIA FILES WHICH WOULD INDICATE THAT "LOVE LIFE" OF FORMER NSWPP LEADER, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL WAS EVER EXPLOITED. W-5 REC-104 157-9-208

[redacted]

17 MAY 26 1976

END.

b2c

RJP FEIHO CLR

54 JUN 2 1976

February 4, 1967

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

George Lincoln Rockwell, victim, is the National Commander of the Anti-Negro and Anti-Semitic American Nazi Party.

The Civil Rights Division of the Department is being advised. No investigation is being conducted.

MPG:erg

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 6 1967
TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

858PM URGENT 2-3-67 RMF

TO DIRECTOR AND RICHMOND

FROM CHICAGO /44-NEW/ /157-3/

RICHARD B. OGILVIE, UNSUBS, COOK COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURTS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL-VICTIM. CIVIL RIGHTS.

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY /ANP/. ~~RM~~ Racial Matters /ORGANIZATION/.

REMYTEL EIGHT TWENTY NINE LAST CAPTIONED "~~ANP~~" AMERICAN NAZI PARTY REPORTING ROCKWELLS ARREST THAT DATE.

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, COMMANDER OF ~~ANP~~ AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, APPEARED CHICAGO OFFICE INSTANT AND MADE FORMAL COMPLAINT ALLEGING VIOLATION OF HIS CIVIL RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO HIS ARREST AND DETENTION BY RICHARD B. OGILVIE AND COOK COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE ON DISORDERLY CONDUCT CHARGE AUGUST TWENTY NINE LAST, AND CONTINUING THROUGH COURT PROCEEDINGS TO PRESENT. ROCKWELL IN SIGNED STATEMENT ALLEGES ARREST CHARGES COMPLETELY FALSE AS STATED, ILLEGALLY DETAINED ELEVEN A.M. TO FIVE P.M., ~~AUG~~ AUGUST 29, 1966. ~~TWENTY NINE~~ LAST, AND SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT IN COURT NOT IN CONFORMITY WITH CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND PROCEDURES.

ST 102
REC-1
44-0-7026

ROCKWELL SEEKING CONTINUANCE OF CASE, SCHEDULED TO RESUME FEB. SIX NEXT, CHANGE OF VENUE AND HAS FILED NOTICE OF DISMISSAL OF ATTORNEY.

ROCKWELL FURNISHED DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF ABOVE CHARGES.

END PAGE ONE

62 FEB 14 1967

Mr. Sam Bois CRO advised 2-6-67 KB

14 FEB 6 1967

ROCKWELL CURRENTLY RESIDING LAKE TOWERS MOTEL, CHICAGO, AND PLANS TO REMAIN CHICAGO UNTIL OUTCOME OF TRIAL ~~FEB. SIX~~ FEBRUARY 6, 1967 NEXT.

~~LHM~~ LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS. IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROCEDURES IN ~~C.R.~~ CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS.

MILITARY, SECRET SERVICE, ~~USA~~ United States Attorney ADVISED RE ROCKWELL'S PRESENCE IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO SOURCES ASSIGNED.

~~CORR P 1 L 10 OF TEXT WD P SHD BE AUG.~~

END

MHH

FBI WASH DC

O. M. SULLIVAN + M. Kelly

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/6 /67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (44-974) (157-3)

SUBJECT: RICHARD B. OGILVIE;
UNSUBS, Cook County
Sheriff's Office, and
Cook County Circuit Courts,
Chicago, Illinois;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL -
VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP)
RM (ORGANIZATION)

Re Chicago teletype, 2/3/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 15 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. (Eleven copies submitted under RM character.)

One copy of LHM is being furnished the Richmond Division for information.

One copy of LHM is being furnished to the USA, Chicago.

No investigation is being contemplated in captioned civil rights matter, UACB.

The source mentioned in the attached LHM is [redacted]

see detached + filed with copy only

Chicago continues to follow the affairs of the ANP and will furnish all information to the Bureau.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 15) (RM)
1 - Richmond (Enc. 1) (RM)
3 - Chicago (44-New)
1 - 157-3 PRE:sp
1 - 157-122 (9)

REC 26 44-0-7039

10 FEB 74 1967

EX 101

51 FEB 24 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC, SER; ISD, RAO
DATE FORW: 2/9/67
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: JAM

105-70374 4806

NOTE: Page to conv between Mr Sam Reis & SA Kenneth L Rounds 2-6-67 no further invest will be conducted regards this matter unless spec requested

Loc: CRD via 6-94 N
Loc: CRUnit 2-6-67

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

44-New

Chicago, Illinois
February 6, 1967

RICHARD B. OGILVIE;
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, COOK COUNTY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, AND
COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURTS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL -
VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP)
RACIAL MATTER (ORGANIZATION)

On February 3, 1967, George Lincoln Rockwell, Commander of the ANP, appeared at the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and advised that he wished to make a civil rights complaint in regard to his arrest by the Cook County Sheriff's Office and subsequent detention by this office and court proceedings in the Cook County Circuit Courts, Cook County, Illinois. The signed statement furnished by Rockwell in this regard follows:

This codument contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

44-0-7039

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/6/67

1.

On February 3, 1967, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL personally appeared at the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and alleged a violation of his civil rights as guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States. ROCKWELL furnished the following signed statement:

"Chicago, Ill.
2/3/67

"I, George Lincoln Rockwell, wish to make the following voluntary statement to Clay M. Brady and Paul Elofson who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

"Prior to furnishing any information I was advised by Special Agent Brady that I am not required to make any statement and that any information furnished, oral or written could be used in a court of law.

"I am 48 years of age and wish to make a matter of record a series of events which I believe constitute violations of my civil rights as guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States.

"On August 29, 1966, I went to the office of Sheriff Richard B. Ogilvie, Cook County, Ill., located in the Civic Center, Chicago, Ill.

"My purpose in going to this office was that I had heard news reports on television that Sheriff Ogilvie was going to arrest me if I set foot in Cook County and I was at his offices to determine if Sheriff Ogilvie did, in fact, have charges against me and, if so, to have them adjudicated so that I would be free to continue my political activities.

"I was accompanied to the Sheriff's office by Christopher Vidnjevich.

---

b7C

On 2/3/67 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-974

SAs [redacted] nd

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/6/67

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

R

"On arriving at the Sheriff's office I inquired of the receptionist if anyone there had an arrest order or a hold order on me, identifying myself as Rockwell.

"The receptionist directed me to a Mr. Goldberg in an adjoining room (open).

"I did so, identifying myself as Rockwell and Goldberg told me 'wait here.'

"Goldberg then went into a back room and returned with another man I think was named Finkbinder.

"Finkbinder asked me if I was Rockwell and I said 'yes sir' and he said 'wait here.'

"Finkbinder and Goldberg then left the room and almost immediately Sheriff Ogilvie came into the room where I was, accompanied by Holzer, Goldberg, Finkbinder, Sgt Bernard Singer and several others.

"Sheriff Ogilvie said 'Are you George Lincoln Rockwell?' and I replied 'yes sir.'

"The Sheriff then asked 'Did you call the press here?' and I replied 'yes sir.'

"Sheriff Ogilvie then said 'You are under arrest.'

"I asked 'What for?'

"The Sheriff said 'For disorderly conduct.'

"At this point handcuffs were placed on me.

"From the time I entered the Sheriff's office until I was placed under arrest was less than five minutes. The arrest took place just before 10:00 a.m.

"Following my arrest I was detained in a cell at the Civic Center for about two hours during which time I requested and was denied the right to make a telephone call.

"About noon, 8/29/66, I was transported by Bernard Singer to the Niles, Ill., Sheriff's Station where I was booked, giving my name, address, and vital statistics, however, I was not allowed to make a phone call, which I requested and even though I asked again and again what charges were being placed against me I was told that they were waiting for the charges and following receipt of the charges I would be allowed to make a phone call and post bond.

"During the booking procedure I sat guietly in an office, creating no disturbance and I had no restraining devices attached to me.

"I sat in this office until about 3:30 p.m. at which time I was finally allowed to make a telephone call. About this time Christopher Vidnjevich and one of his associates, name unrecalled, arrived at the Niles Sheriff station, having learned of my place of detention over local news media.

"About 4:45 p.m. Bernard Singer came into the room where I was sitting and called me a 'cock knocker' and shortly there after a Sheriff's policeman present placed me in a cell saying Singer had ordered me to be locked up. About 20 minutes later this Sheriff's policeman came back to the cell and stated 'Come on out and wait in the office, you're a human being, not an animal.' I was then returned to the office and allowed to wait without any restraining devices attached to me.

"Shortly thereafter charges were place against me saying I had been ordered and refused to leave the offices of the Cook County Sheriff and that I refused to leave until arrested.

"I wish to state that at no time was I asked to leave the Sheriff's office, in fact, I was told to stay and I never stated I went to the Sheriff's office for the purpose of being arrested.

"At 5:45 p.m. I was allowed to make bond in the amount of $25.00 cash and to return to court Sept. 19, 1966.

"In connection with my defense I have had the court subponea 10 witnesses. Most of these witnesses are adverse and in 3 court appearances I only know of 3 of these witnesses who have appeared and the court has done nothing to see that my witnesses appear even though I have so requested.

"I am including in my statement a motion for a change of venue with a supporting affidavit, an article from 'the New York Times,' two articles from The 'Jewish Sentinel,' a copy of a telegram sent to Thomas J. Maloney and an article from 'The Evening Star.'

"In addition I am furnishing a notice of discharge of attorney and a motion for continuance which are being filed 2/3/67.

"I wish to state that to the best of my knowledge I am in good physical condition, I have no intention to cause any disturbance if placed in jail or in any way resist arrest or cause any harm to myself.

"True & correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ G. L. Rockwell

"Witnessed:
/s/ [redacted] SA, F.B.I., Chicago, Illinois, 2/3/67
/s/ [redacted] FBI, Chicago, Illinois, 2/3/67"

67C

CG 44-New
5.

LINCOLN ROCKWELL
GEORGE L. ROCKWELL

Descriptive Data

The following background data was obtained by observation and interview:

G. L. ROCKWELL

Name	GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL
Date of birth	March 9, 1918
Place of birth	Bloomington, Illinois
Race	White
Height	6'
Weight	185 pounds
Complexion	Medium
Hair	Black
Education	Hebron Academy in Maine, 1938; Brown University, 1942
Residence	Arlington, Virginia
Occupation	National Commander, American Nazi Party
Military service	United States Navy, 1941-1945 and 1950-1954 United States Naval Reserve, Navy Serial Number 106684

CALIF
R.I. IL

RICHARD B. OGILVIE;
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, COOK COUNTY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, AND
COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURTS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS;
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL -
VICTIM

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP)

Attached are xerox copies of documents made available by George Lincoln Rockwell which are being made a part of this letterhead memorandum.

(4)(7)(C)
(4)(7)(D)

[redacted]

On February 3, 1967, the following individuals were advised of George Lincoln Rockwell's presence in Chicago:

Joseph Noonan, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; Mr. Salazar, Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois; and Assistant United States Attorney Lamendella, United States Attorney's Office, Chicago, Illinois.

Attached to this letterhead memorandum are characterizations of the ANP, national and local. The sources utilized in these characterizations have furnished reliable information in the past.

44-0-7039

2

Form No. CC608 4-66

CASH BAIL BOND: CRIMINAL OR QUASI-CRIMINAL; INDIVIDUAL OR SURETY

C 130568 C

NOTE: The conditions on the reverse side are an integral part of this bond.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

This Bond Is For:
- ☐ Appearance in The _____ Municipal District
- ☐ Appearance in The Criminal Division, County Dept.
- ☐ Appeal to The Appellate Court

Bail set by Rule of The Circuit Court OR

By _____ (Print Name of Judge or Magistrate of Circuit Court)

Was warrant served defendant?
- ☒ YES
- ☐ NO

BAIL BOND AMOUNT $ [ ][ ][ ]—[ ][ ][ ] 0 0 / X X _____ AND NO/100 DOLLARS

Note: Cash shall be deposited with Joseph J. McDonough, Clerk of The Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois.

DEFENDANT (Person Preparing Bond – Always complete this section)

Full Name (PRINT) _____ First M.I. Last

Address (PRINT) _____

City and State (PRINT) _____

SURETY (Person Preparing Bond – Complete this section if cash is posted by person other than defendant.)

Full Name (PRINT) _____ First M.I. Last

Address (PRINT) _____

City and State (PRINT) _____

OFFENSE Enter in the BOLD BLOCK below the Court File No. and the one charge for which highest bail is required.

	TRAFFIC COMPLAINT OR COURT DOCKET NO.*	CHARGE	COURT CLERK USE ONLY: Sheet	Line	Disposition	F = C
This Bond Covers						$ =
Other Complaints						$ =
						$ =
					TOTAL	$ =

*Person preparing bond will enter number(s), when available. Otherwise, Court Clerk will enter same.

DISPOSITION entered by _____ (Signature of Court Clerk) Br. Ct. _____ Court Date ___/___/___ Mo. Day Year

Verified By:

COURT APPEARANCE (See reverse side for Appeal Bond appearance requirements.) DEFENDANT shall appear in The Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois at _____ (Address: Number and Street) _____ (City, Town or Village), Illinois, before Branch No. _____ in Room No. _____ on _____, 19__, at _____ ☐ A.M. ☐ P.M.

STATEMENT OF DEFENDANT

I hereby assent to the conditions expressed herein and on the reverse side, which are made a part hereof.

Defendant's Signature _____

Address _____

City and State _____

AFFIDAVIT OF SURETY

I, the surety in the foregoing bond, make oath and say as follows: I am _____ being secured to the extent of $ _____ against loss on said bond by _____ and I am not receiving, either directly or indirectly, nor is any one else for me, or in my interest, any other security for my so acting. I herewith assent to the conditions expressed herein and on the reverse side.

Surety's Signature _____

The above statement of defendant has been taken, entered into, acknowledged before and approved by me, and, when applicable, the Affidavit of Surety has been subscribed and sworn to before me.

Hour _____ ☐ A.M. ☐ P.M.

Date ___/___/___ Mo. Day Year

THREE

_____ (Signature of Police Officer) Star No. _____ Police Dept. CCSP (City, Town or Village)

OR _____ (Name of Sheriff or Clerk of Court) By _____ (Signature of Deputy Sheriff or Deputy Clerk) ☐ Br. Ct. or ☐ Office _____

OR _____ (Signature of Judge or Magistrate of The Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois)

DEPOSITOR'S BOND RECORD & RECEIPT FOR CASH DEPOSITED – Depositor must be given this copy of bond at the time it is signed. Depositor, Note: This copy must be presented to Court Clerk at the time of final disposition of case(s).

B

[illegible] OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF [illegible] COUNTY

MISDEMEANOR

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

COMPLAINT

No. _____

[illegible] complainant, now appears before

[illegible] in the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois

states [illegible] has, on or about

[illegible] at [illegible], Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

(Place of offense)

[illegible] A [illegible] OFFICER in that he

[illegible] KNOWN BY THE SAID DEFENDANT TO

BE A [illegible] HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY, TO-WIT,

THE SAID [illegible] THE SAID [illegible], THE OFFICES OF THE SHERIFF OF

THE COUNTY [illegible] TO LEAVE THE PREMISES AND FURTHER STATED THAT

HE WOULD NOT LEAVE [illegible] WAS ARRESTED

In violation of Chapter 38 Section 31-1

ILLINOIS REVISED STATUTE AND AGAINST THE PEACE AND DIGNITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

(Complainant's Signature)

[illegible] 209-6611

(Complainant's Address) (Telephone No.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS
COUNTY OF COOK } ss.

SGT. BERNARD SINCER

(Complainant's Name Printed or Typed)

being first duly sworn, on NIO oath, deposes and says that he has read the foregoing complaint by him subscribed and that the same is true.

(Complainant's Signature)

Subscribed and sworn to before me _____, 19__.

(Judge or Clerk)

I have examined the above complaint and the person presenting the same and have heard evidence thereon and am satisfied that there is probably cause for filing same. Leave is given to file said complaint. Warrant issued.

Bail Fixed at

JUDGE _____

APR 17 1972

XEROXED ORIGINAL RETAIN

7443

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STATE OF ILLINOIS
COUNTY OF COOK } ss.

COMPLAINT

Sgt. Bernard Singer (complainant), now appears before the
(complainant)

The Circuit Court of Cook County and in the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois

states that [illegible] (defendant) has, on or about

January 23, 1976 (date) at [illegible] (place of offense) in said

county committed the offense of Disorderly Conduct (offense) in that he

knowingly did an act in such unreasonable manner as to alarm or disturb

another and to provoke a breach of the peace; to wit,

[illegible] AFTER BEING ORDERED TO LEAVE THE SAID PREMISES. THE SAID DEFENDANT DID

[illegible] AND WOULD NOT LEAVE UNTIL

HE WAS ARRESTED

in violation of Chapter 38 Section 26-1 (a) (1)

ILLINOIS REVISED STATUTE AND AGAINST THE PEACE AND DIGNITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

(Complainant)

STATE OF ILLINOIS
COUNTY OF COOK } ss.

Sgt. Bernard Singer

being first duly sworn, on ___ his ___ oath, deposes and says that he has read the foregoing complaint by him subscribed and that the same is true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me January 23, 1976.

(Judge or Clerk)

I have examined the above complaint and the person presenting the same and have heard evidence thereon, and am satisfied that there is probable cause for filing same. Leave is given to file said complaint. Warrant issued.

ED

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

THIRD MUNICIPAL DISTRICT

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,	No. 66 MC3 - 53507
v.	66 MC3 - 53508
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL	

MOTION FOR CHANGE OF VENUE

COMES NOW George Lincoln Rockwell, Defendant in the above entitled Cause, and moves the Honorable Court for a Change of Venue, and, for his reasons, states that:

(1) The person who ordered his arrest and the charges herein, Richard B. Ogilvie, was Sheriff of Cook County at the time of the arrest, and has since become Chairman of the Cook County Board. The said Richard Ogilvie has publicly and on national TV stated his intention of arbitrarily arresting the Defendant "on sight", and of "thinking of" some charges thereafter, as shown by Exhibit A, a clipping from the New York Times of August 22, 1966, attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof, and that he "will not tolerate (the Defendant) to spew his hate" in Cook County; that the said Ogilvie "will be on hand to arrest Rockwell again and again and again until he stops coming to Chicago", as shown by Exhibits B and C, clippings from the Chicago Jewish Sentinal of August 25 and September 8 respectively 1966, which are attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof. The said Richard Ogilvie, who has acted in this case exactly as threatened, has for years by his position controlled the selection of jury panels in the jurisdiction wherein Defendant faces trial.

(2) One of the chief witnesses against the Defendant, and the legal advisor to the former Sheriff, Reginald Holzer, has given an interview to

the Chicago Jewish Sentinal for September 8, 1966 (see Exhibit C), which boasts that most the aides surrounding the said Ogilvie as Sheriff were Jewish, as Mr. Holzer himself is a leading Jew who has stated that the Sheriff would see that Defendant was unable to speak or conduct political activities in Cook County. Since the alleged acts of Defendant, the said Reginald Holzer has become a judge of the very court which will try the Defendant.

(3) All the possible witnesses against the Defendant, the former Sheriff's aides and police, including the arresting officer, Bernard Singer, and Goldberg, Holzer and Finkbinder (with the exception of Ogilvie himself), are Jewish, and have participated in meetings and other activities of Jewish groups to find ways of silencing and stopping the political activities of the Defendant which they oppose.

The use of high position for political purposes by the former Sheriff and his deputies and aides has been sufficiently outrageous to provoke editorial comment in other parts of the Nation, as witness Exhibit E, an editorial from the Washington, D. C. Evening Star, September 2, 1966, which is attached hereto, and by this reference made a part hereof.

(4) For many weeks of these proceedings, Defendant was unable to obtain any attorney to represent him because of political pressure, even from the American Civil Liberties Union, which agreed to appear only as Amicus Curiae. Finally, however, the services of Thomas J. Maloney were obtained for $ 300, and Maloney at first agreed to fight the case. Approximately a week before trial, however, Defendant's attorney suddenly urged him to plead guilty to these charges, although the Defendant is in fact innocent, because the said attorney states that he has held a conference with a judge of the court, the Prosecuting Attorney and others, in which these officials threatened the Defendant with conviction under any circumstances,

[illegible] sentences, denial of bond on appeal, probable bodily harm in the [illegible] county jails, and no chance of successful defense before a jury in a heavily Jewish area. The only alternative to this judicial outrage offered to the Defendant by Judge, Prosecutor and Defense Attorney is to plead guilty to offenses he did not commit and hope the Prosecutor and Judge will abide by their agreement to impose no more than a promised fifty dollar fine, rather than the year and a half in jail plus fines, allowed by law.

(5) Defendant's trial was set for January 30, 1967. Defendant had made all necessary arrangements to be present, but because of the Chicago blizzard of 26 and 27 January 1967, transportation was impossible. On January 29, 1967, Defendant called his attorney in Chicago from San Diego, California, and was assured by the said attorney that he, the attorney, would be present to represent the Defendant and would ask for a short continuance and explain to the court the emergency lack of transportation because of the snow. At 5:32 a.m., January 30, PST, from San Diego, California, Defendant sent his attorney a telegram confirming these arrangements, as shown by Exhibit D an official Xerox copy of said telegram stamped and made by Western Union Telegram Company which is attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof. Defendant also dispatched some of his associates present in Chicago and a court reporter to record the proceedings. But the attorney never appeared. When the Judge of the Court said he was in the process of issuing a Bench Warrant for the Defendant, one of the Defendant's associates rose in the court room and was able to secure a continuance to February 6, as the record made by the court reporter will show. A subsequent call to the attorney indicated that, while he went to other courts, he did not appear for the Defendant. Nor, as the Judge's intention to issue a Bench Warrant indicates, did the attorney call the court by telephone to explain the circumstances.

(6) For all these reasons, Defendant believes it will be impossible for him to obtain a fair trial of the issues herein in the jurisdiction so powerfully dominated by the complainants and witnesses against him, who are also the top officers, judges and jury selection officials of the county in which he now faces trial, and who have such a public record of unlawful determination to silence and punish the Defendant for his lawful political views and activities.

Lincoln Rockwell
Defendant, Pro Se

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I have this 2nd day of February 1967 mailed by registered mail a true copy of this motion to the District Attorney for Cook County, Third Municipal District.

Sheriff Asks Dr. King to Call Off [illegible]

But Integration Leader Says He Won't Cancel Plans

By DONALD JANSON
Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 — The sheriff of Cook County urged the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. today to call off a march for open housing in suburban Cicero, scheduled for next Sunday.

If Dr. King carries out the plan, Sheriff Richard B. Ogilvie told a news conference, the reaction "will make Gage Park look like a tea party."

Violence that met civil rights marchers recently in Gage Park was the worst encountered in a series of demonstrations against housing bias in Chicago neighborhoods. Marchers were stoned, and their cars were overturned and burned.

[In Atlanta, Dr. King said he did not plan to call off the march, The Associated Press reported.]

Last Friday, Chicago got a court injunction limiting marches in the city to one a day. Dr. King has complied with the injunction, but yesterday began adding simultaneous marches in Chicago suburbs.

Violence encountered in the first two—Chicago Heights and Evergreen Park — was slight yesterday. Sheriff Ogilvie said heavy rain had helped to hold down trouble, but he indicated he expected the worst in Cicero.

The last time a Negro family sought to move into that western suburb, in 1951, a white mob of 5,000 persons seriously damaged the apartment building, burned the family's belongings and chased them out of town.

Sheriff Ogilvie said he had sent a telegram to Dr. King urging him to abandon his plan "in the interest of public safety." He said race hatred remained as strong as ever in the all-white, middle-class suburb, creating an "extremely sensitive" and "volatile" situation.

Associated Press

Sheriff Richard B. Ogilvie

Dr. King flew home to Atlanta today after leading a march yesterday through the East Side community of Chicago. He is expected back tomorrow.

Unless he agrees to call off the Cicero march by tomorrow, Sheriff Ogilvie indicated, an injunction may be sought to prevent it.

He hinted that if he could not get one he might ask Gov. Otto Kerner to call out the National Guard to keep order. It took the guard to restore peace in 1951.

Sheriff Ogilvie said he could muster only 500 policemen to patrol a march in Cicero, and even if that proved to be enough it would take the police from other essential duties.

The sheriff blamed the violence attending recent Chicago demonstrations on "young hoodlums" who have been gathering at the sites of all announced marches. He said Cicero would be no exception.

He said that if George Lincoln Rockwell, head of the American Nazi party, who came to Chicago and harangued an anti-Negro white crowd in Marquette Park yesterday, should appear in any part of suburban Cook County "he will be arrested on sight."

Asked on what charge, he said, "I'll think of something."

Another inflammatory speaker in Marquette Park yesterday was Evan Lewis, who appeared in hood and robe and identified himself as an imperial ambassador of the Grand Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from Akron, Ohio. He was fined $200 today for holding a rally without a permit.

[illegible] Sunday [illegible]

Dr. King's Reply

ATLANTA, Aug. 22 (AP)—Dr. King said here tonight that he did not plan to cancel the Cicero march and that he felt civil rights leaders had met the request of Chicago officials by giving a week's notice of intentions to go into the area.

"We fully intend to have the march," he said. "We have talked with Ogilvie about this and announced our plans last Saturday. We feel that we have honored in good faith his request for seven days' notice. In fact, we gave eight days' notice."

Dr. King said Cicero might be the most racially sensitive of any Chicago area in which marches have been held thus far.

"But we feel," he said, "that if Chicago is to be an open city then metropolitan Chicago will have to resolve this problem. And Cicero is part of metropolitan Chicago."

EXHIBIT A

Sheriff Ogilvie Arrests Rockwell, Jewish Aides Process Booking, Attend Niles Hearing

By [illegible] GALE

Sheriff Richard B. Ogilvie's reveal arrest of George Lincoln Rockwell was not without a few subtle ironies, The SENTINEL learned this week.

The sheriff had boasted that he would arrest Rockwell "on sight." When the self-styled fuehrer of the American Nazi Party appeared at the office of the sheriff in the new Civic Center and asked "what does the sheriff want from me?" he was told by an information clerk that the next clerk would be glad to accommodate him.

Abe Goldberg, the clerk, summoned Sheriff Ogilvie who promptly arrested Rockwell and turned him over to Sheriff's Police Sgt. Willard Singer.

Rockwell was taken to the Niles station (not far from Skokie) for fingerprinting, booking and "mugging." There, at his hearing, was Reginald J. Holzer, administrative legal assistant to the sheriff and president of Temple Beth El in Chicago, to represent the sheriff.

Rockwell was placed on a $200.00 bail bond. This was paid, and as Rockwell's attorney Charles Falkenberg accompanied him from the station, Falkenberg muttered that there was "nothing but Jews."

Rockwell did not make an expected appearance at the Cicero march last Sunday, but there were several signs which read "White Power" with the swastika painted on. If Rockwell gets a permit, he plans to march into Negro neighborhoods on Sunday, Sept. 10.

According to Holzer, "Sheriff Ogilvie will be there to arrest him again, and again and again, until he stops coming to Chicago." Incidentally, the sheriff is non-Jewish but his hate for Nazis stems from his World War II action, during which he was wounded in combat with the Germans.

Members of the American Nazi Party and the Ku Klux Klan, some of them carrying swastika emblems, were prevented by National Guardsmen from entering Cicero, Ill., this week. They had tried to break into the Chicago suburb from the adjoining suburb of Berwyn, during a march by civil rights demonstrators. Both groups had been ordered to keep out of Cicero after they were charged with seeking to inflame an already tense situation between white residents and civil rights advocates.

Maj. Gen. Frances P. Kane, commander of the 33rd Division, Illinois National Guard, said that he and his men would be alert to any attempt by these groups to make trouble.

218 W. Jackson DE 2-1133
Sept. 5, 1958 Vol. CX, No. 9
L. J. STEIN ..... Business Manager
J. E. FINKMAN ..... Publisher
B. GALE ..... Managing Editor
A. MILLER ..... City Editor
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EXHIBIT C

EXHIBIT D

Community Aroused By Rockwell Speech Here

By A SENTINEL Staff Reporter

Six swastikas were painted on Chicago Sinai Cong., 5350 South Shore Dr., Tuesday, in what one Jewish community leaders stated is "a direct result of the speech by George Lincoln Rockwell in a Chicago park last Sunday."

Several Jewish agencies, including the American Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee, and Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, are holding a meeting this week to plan action to curb a talk by Rockwell in Cicero on Sunday, and stop his own "march" on Sept. 10.

The SENTINEL has received many phone calls from subscribers and Jewish citizens asking "what can be done?" Police arrived at Marquette Park after Rockwell appeared, but they arrested members of the Ku Klux Klan and the States Right Party, who spoke without permits. Rockwell had no permit.

Sheriff Richard B. Ogilvie told The SENTINEL, "I will arrest George Lincoln Rockwell on sight if he appears in Cicero. I have the marks to show (he was wounded in the war against Germany) why I will not tolerate this man to spout his hate venom in my county as long as I am sheriff."

Leaders in the Jewish community were frankly worried about Rockwell's latest visit. Newspapers featured the fact that he had "followers" and one front page showed a picture of Rockwell getting money from white Chicagoans whom he has stirred up against the Negro civil rights marchers who have been going into all-white neighborhoods to protest the lack of open housing.

One organization president said that "the fact that Rockwell can get so many people to believe that they are marching under the banner of the Nazi swastika is absolutely frightening to me. This is the way Hitler started.

(Continued On Page 5)

218 W. Jackson DE 2-1133
August 28, 1958 Vol. CX, No. 8
L. J. STEIN ..... Business Manager
J. E. FINKMAN ..... Publisher
B. G. GALE ..... Managing Editor
A. MILLER ..... Society Editor
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EXHIBIT D

3.98 = C

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent as a fast telegram
TELEGRAM
DAY LETTER
NIGHT LETTER

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, Chairman of the Board
R. W. McFALL, President

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate
FULL RATE
LETTER TELEGRAM
SHORE SHIP

NO. WDS.	CLASS OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
31	DL	m-y			DAN JAN 30 PM 5 32

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To THOMAS J. MALONEY JAN 30 1967

Street and No. 7 SO. DEARBORN ST. Care of or Apt. No. CHICAGO, ILL. Destination

CONFIRMING OUR PHONE CONVERSATION OF SUNDAY, JAN. 29, PLEASE REQUEST CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL TO MONDAY, FEB. 27 (or FEB. 20) 1967. O'HARE FIELD REPORTED CLOSED LAST NIGHT. WILL ARRIVE CHICAGO AS SOON AS SOONEST.

Sender's name and address (For reference)
LINCOLN ROCKWELL
4375 N. PECK RD., EL MONTE CALIF.
Sender's telephone number

The Evening Star

With Sunday Morning Edition

Published by THE EVENING STAR NEWSPAPER CO., Washington, D. C.

SAMUEL H. KAUFFMANN, Chairman of the Board

CROSBY H. LOYD, President NEWBOLD NOYES, Editor

BENJAMIN M. McKELWAY, Editorial Chairman

A—10 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1966

Rockwell's Arrest

George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of what he calls the American Nazi party, is not a candidate in our book for winner of any popularity contest. He is a rabble-rouser and a hate-monger, and whenever he undertakes to stir up a riot he ought to be taken out of circulation.

But his recent arrest in Cook county is too flagrant a violation of his (or anyone's) rights to be ignored.

As Rockwell tells the story, he was listening to a newscast in his Arlington home when he heard that Sheriff Richard Ogilvie had announced that he would arrest the Nazi leader on sight. So Rockwell hopped a plane to Chicago and presented himself at the sheriff's office. The ensuing exchange with Ogilvie went like this:

"Are you George Lincoln Rockwell?"

"Yes, I am."

Ogilvie turned to a bailiff and said: "Arrest this man."

"On what charge, Mr. Sheriff?"

With that, Rockwell was handcuffed and jailed. The sheriff returned to his office, and when he was asked by reporters in what respect Rockwell had been disorderly, the sheriff replied: "We'll let the courts decide that."

Sheriff Ogilvie, we think, has let himself be played for a sucker. Under the circumstances, the arrest of Rockwell was not only stupid; it was plainly illegal. Certainly no court will sustain it. But it will give Rockwell something to talk about the next time he mounts the stump.

Rusk and Lin Piao

Secretary of State Rusk, in his testimony before Senator Stennis' Preparedness Subcommittee, has given voice to an interesting hope. This is that Communist China, if its professional military men attain greater power, [illegible] become less belligerent and more [illegible] tion involved here is that Lin and his fellow-commanders have a realistic understanding of the struggle in Viet Nam—of how the Communist guerrillas are being clobbered and of how misconsolation of all underestimation [illegible]

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

THIRD MUNICIPAL DISTRICT

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,	)	
	)	No. 66 MC3 - 53507
v.	)	
	)	66 MC3 - 53508
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL	)	

AFFIDAVIT

(In Support Of Motion For Change Of Venue)

At about 6 p. m., Mountain Standard Time, on 23 January 1967, I, George Lincoln Rockwell, called my attorney in the above entitled Cause, Mr. Thomas J. Maloney in Chicago, Illinois, who has been paid Three Hundred Dollars ($ 300. 00) to represent me, and fight these charges. During this long distance telephone call, however, less than a week before trial, Mr. Maloney informed me that my only hope was to plead guilty, although I am not guilty of the charges. He stated that he had held a conference with a judge of the Court, the District Attorney and others, and had been able to consumate a deal whereby, if I would plead guilty, I would be given only a fifty dollar fine instead of the legal maximum of a year and a half in jail and much larger fines. If I tried to fight the case, Mr. Maloney warned me, the ex-sheriff, now the Chairman of the Cook County Board, and the chief witnesses against me, one of whom has since become a judge of the court in which I am to be tried, would see to it that no matter what I produced in court I would be found guilty, appeal bond would be denied on the grounds that my appeal was "frivolous", I would be jailed pending appeal, and that I faced extreme personal danger in the Cook County jail, which had been for so long controlled by Richard Ogilvie, now the chief officer of the County.

He further informed me that the area where I had been taken for trial, near Skokie, fifteen miles out of Chicago (where the alleged acts took place),

was largely denied, and I would be unable to get bail.

Further, my attorney stated that the judge and prosecutor made it clear that if I exercised my right to defend myself I would be given the maximum sentence of a year and a half, plus maximum fines, and pointed out that maximum sentences have been meted out to me and my associates in all Chicago cases, to induce me to plead guilty.

In view of all this, he strongly urged that my only hope, although innocent, was to plead guilty, as a matter of expediency.

While I was weighing this remarkable advice, I called an attorney who has handled some cases for us in Florida, Mr. Charles Gould, and asked his advice. Mr. Gould called Mr. Maloney in Chicago and received the same story I have set forth above; that the entire power structure of Cook County was arrayed against me, and my only hope was a "deal", even though innocent. At first Mr. Gould suggested I rely on the advice of Mr. Maloney, and I was almost prepared to do so.

Then, however, on the days immediately before trial, a great snow storm hit Chicago, and I was unable to get to Chicago. I called Mr. Maloney and asked if he could get me a continuance. He stated he could and would. I asked for and got his reassurance that this was legal and proper, and that he would be present in court to represent me. On January 30, from San Diego, California, I sent a telegram confirming these arrangements, a copy of which is attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof.

On the day of trial, however, January 30, 1967, Mr. Maloney was NOT present in court to represent me, nor, apparently had he called the court. The presiding justice stated he was going to issue a Bench Warrant for me, when one of my associates stood, identified himself, and was able to secure for me a continuance until February 6. All court personnel were present as

were my own court reporter and my associates. When my associate called Mr. Maloney as to why he was not present, he stated the snow was too bad, although the telephone lines were open.

State of Virginia)
County of Arlington) ss, to wit:
FAIRFAX

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, George Lincoln Rockwell, and made oath in proper form of law that the above statement is true and correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February 1967.

Affiant

Notary Public

My commission expires 1-30-70.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I have this 2nd day of February 1967 mailed by registered mail a true copy of this motion to the District Attorney for Cook County, Third Municipal District.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

THIRD MUNICIPAL DISTRICT

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,)	
)	No. 66 MC3 - 53597
v.)	
)	66 MC3 - 53598
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL)	

MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE

COMES NOW the Defendant in the above entitled Cause, George Lincoln Rockwell, and moves the Honorable Court for a continuance of the trial of this action to February 20 or February 27, or March 20, and for his reasons states as follows:

(1) Defendant has been ready for trial twice but continuances have been obtained by the State or the Court;

(2) Defendant's attorney failed to appear to represent him on January 30 and Defendant has therefore been forced to discharge said attorney as officially noticed simultaneously herewith;

(3) Defendant is therefore without an attorney to represent him and has had extreme difficulty, because of political pressure, in finding any attorney willing to take the case;

(4) Wherefore Defendant respectfully requests continuance of this action to either Monday, February 20 or Monday, February 27, or Monday, March 20 to give him sufficient time to obtain an attorney to represent him.

Lincoln Rockwell, Pro Se

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I have this 3 day of February 1967 mailed by registered mail a true copy of this motion to the District Attorney for Cook County, Third Municipal District

22

[illegible]

[illegible]

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,	)	
	)	No. 66 MC3 - 53507
v.	)	
	)	66 MC3 - 53508
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL	)	

NOTICE OF DISCHARGE OF ATTORNEY

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that George Lincoln Rockwell, Defendant in the above entitled Cause, records the fact that Thomas J. Maloney, the attorney of record in this Cause, failed to appear in Defendant's behalf at the trial, January [illegible], 1967, causing the presiding judge to declare his intention of issuing a Bench Warrant for the Defendant, and that the said Thomas Maloney is trying to get the Defendant to plead guilty, although innocent.

The said Thomas J. Maloney no longer represents the Defendant. Defendant will represent himself until counsel can be obtained.

Lincoln Rockwell, Pro Se

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I have this 3 day of February 1967 mailed by registered mail a true copy of this motion to the District Attorney for Cook County, Third Municipal District.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1 APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A source advised on November 14, 1960, that on that date a meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of organizing a Chicago Unit of the American Nazi Party (ANP) which maintains headquarters in Arlington, Virginia. GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, National Commander, ANP, took charge of this meeting.

On May 22, 1962, MATTHIAS KOEHL, self-identified as lieutenant, ANP, Chicago, advised that the ANP in Chicago is to a degree autonomous although it remains subject to the final authority of GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL and ANP National Headquarters.

A second source advised on August 17, 1966, that the Chicago Branch of the ANP is currently located at 1314 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois.

1

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY OF THE WORLD UNION
OF FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS,
ALSO KNOWN AS THE GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

In his book "This Time The World," copyrighted in 1961, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL identified himself as Commander, American Nazi Party of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS), Arlington, Virginia.

The April 4, 1963, issue of "The Richmond News Leader," a Richmond, Virginia, daily newspaper, reported that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL had, on the previous day, again applied for the American Nazi Party to be chartered in the State of Virginia, but this request was turned down by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. This action was taken pursuant to an act of the 1962 Virginia Assembly which prohibits use of "Nazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia charter. This article further pointed out that ROCKWELL's Party is presently chartered in the State of Virginia as the George Lincoln Rockwell Party.

On August 14, 1964, a source advised that the ANP - WUFENS was organized by GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL at his residence in Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1959, as an international "National Socialist" movement based on the German Nazi Party headed by ADOLF HITLER. He stated that ROCKWELL is the dominant force and personality in this party; that he is espousing a "line" of hatred against the Jews and Negroes; and that he is seeking, through speeches, distribution of literature and picketing, to establish a cohesive and dominant political party in the United States and in foreign countries.

According to the "Stormtrooper's Manual," an official publication of the ANP, the phases of ANP struggle for power are fourfold, namely, first "to make ourselves known to the masses"; second, "the dissemination of our program and truth about the Party"; third, "organizing the people who have been converted to our propaganda"; and fourth, "the attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses."

On August 19, 1966, the source advised that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL presently believes that he has completed the first two phases in his struggle for power and is well into the third stage, to wit, "the organizing of the people who have been converted to our propaganda." The source added that ROCKWELL had previously believed that he would be elected Governor of Virginia in November, 1965, and when defeated, he made the statement that he was not ready for stage four.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/12/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (174-0)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Threat to Bomb "Rockwell Group" at White House, Washington, D. C., 3/11/65
BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS — Washington DC

ReWFOtelcals to Bureau 3/11/65 advising of captioned threat.

Enclosed arethe original and seven copies of a LHM setting forth details of captioned matter.

Ag... SER,
... MAR 12 1965
Date Forw.
How Fo...
By MPG - mlw
1-Bombing Special Case Unit
1-dest 8

3 - Bureau (Enc.8)
3 - WFO
(1 - 66-3029)
(1 - 157-1)
RL:mpc
(6)

AIRTEL

REC-137 174-1-53-9

18 MAR 12 1965

16

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
March 12, 1965

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
Threat to Bomb "Rockwell Group"
at White House, Washington, D.C.
March 11, 1965
BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS

Wash. DC

At 6:49 p.m., March 11, 1965, [redacted] Communications, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D. C., telephonically advised the Washington Field Office of the FBI that Officer [redacted] MPD Dispatcher, received at approximately 6:30 p.m., same date, a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as [redacted] stating: "I overheard a group of men today planning to pick up a car, go by the White House, and throw something, possibly a grenade or bomb of some kind at the Rockwell Group." [redacted] refused to further identify himself stating he was a member of no group and was calling the MPD because he did not want to see anyone getting hurt.

b7C
b2d

The caller sounded to Officer [redacted] to possibly be a Negro male, age in his twenties.

[redacted] stated the "Rockwell Group" referred to above apparently was in reference to George Lincoln Rockwell, self designated leader of the American Nazi Party (ANP), who with other ANP members was picketing the White House this date.

[redacted] stated details of instant threat had been furnished to #3 Precinct, MPD, and Protective Research, U. S. Secret Service at the White House.

At 7:03 p.m., above information was furnished to Secret Service Agent [redacted] Protective Research who advised of receiving a previous telephone call from the MPD concerning the threat. [redacted] advised that Rockwell and other ANP members, at this time, had apparently ceased their picketing and departed the White House area.

170-53-9

Re: Threat to Bomb "Rockwell Group"

[redacted] 67th Ordnance Detachment, Ft. McNair, was advised of instant threat at 7:10 p.m.

At 7:14 p.m., [redacted] G-2, Military District of Washington, was informed of above.

[redacted] MPD, Communications, was telephonically contacted at 1:15 a.m., March 12, 1965, and he advised no incident in connection with instant threat had been called to the attention of the MPD.

b7C

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
OF THE WORLD UNION OF
FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL
SOCIALISTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

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174-1-53-9
ENCLOSURE

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
OF THE WORLD UNION OF
FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL
SOCIALISTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

On February 17, 1964, Karl Rogers Allen, Jr., former Deputy National Commander of the ANP, advised that George Lincoln Rockwell believes that he has completed the first two phases in his struggle for power and is now well into the third phase. Allen said, however, in his opinion, Rockwell has only completed phase one.

This document contains neither
[illegible] of
[illegible]
[illegible] agency;
it [illegible] be
distributed [illegible] your agency.